

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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Address Before Idaho Wool Growers' Association

By President HUGH SPROAT, July 25, 1917.

OUR country is at war—not a war of our own seeking but forced on us by outrages against civilization which no country could condone. We have unsheathed the sword in the interests of democracy as opposed to autocracy, and it is not in the nature of the Anglo-Saxon race in general, and the American branch in particular, to do things by halves. We will see it through.

Our industry is one of the most important to the nation in a military sense. Our wool supply is extremely short and steps must be taken to conserve our sources of supply.

This meeting has been called to consider conditions confronting our industry, your president being of the opinion that a meeting of the executive committee would not be sufficiently representative to do justice to the serious problems now before us. A movement has been started in the East for a large increase of sheep on the farms and is receiving considerable backing from the packing and wool manufacturing interests. This is undoubtedly a laudable endeavor on their part, but a little fairer treatment for our business during the last decade from said interests would not have made necessary any such heroic measures as are now proposed. It is proposed to dis-

continue the slaughter of lambs, more especially ewe lambs, and this proposition is receiving strong backing from the Eastern press and also from papers purporting to be representative of the wool growing industry.

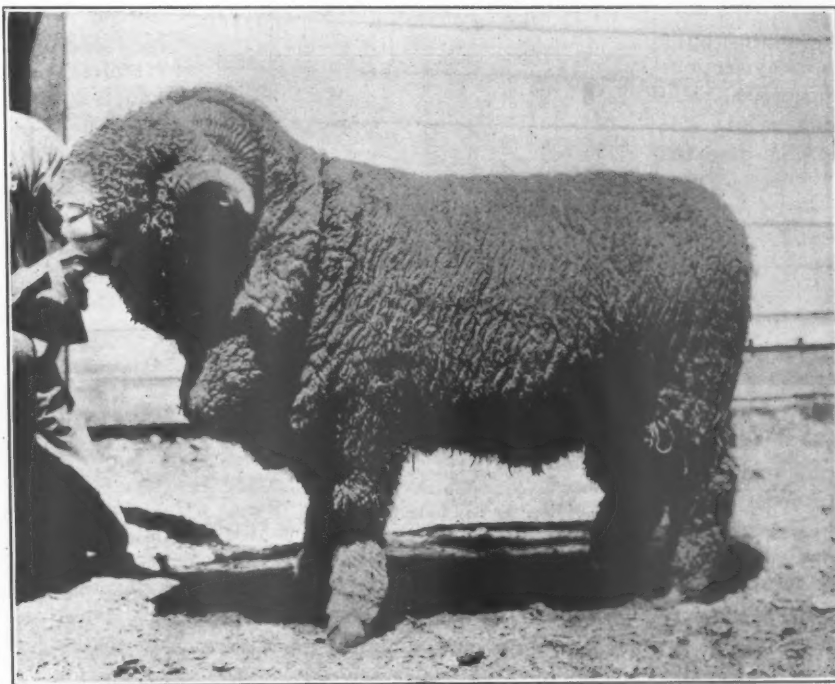
A few years ago aged mutton at the market centers would sell at barely enough to pay the freight. The stock-

ranges, and it is now proposed that they should be kept till they become yearlings or older before marketing. A good yearling weighs from 90 to 100 pounds and the increase in weight has to be obtained by feeding expensive hay or grain during the winter season. Can the East absorb our lambs and fatten them? It is plain to all that

the West has all that it can possibly handle with our breeding flocks, and what ewe lambs are kept to maintain them. How many of us care to tackle another winter with all our lambs on hand in addition to our ewe flocks? The proposition is so preposterous that it would seem that sane thinking people would not give it a moment's consideration, but the effects of the effort are making themselves felt in quarters where we expected different treatment. Within the last few

days the railroads have declined to serve lamb on the dining cars. Some action must be taken by this association to save our lamb market.

Each man has some business to which he is best adapted and the man who has made a success of his business is surely the man to continue with that business. During the past few years it has been the policy of the Forest Service to cut the allotments of the larger users to make room for new



A Quealy Sheep Co. Ram for the Salt Lake Ram Sale. August 28th to 31st.

men, finding this an unprofitable business, changed over to the early maturing lambs with the result that lamb is now our principal production; 90 per cent of Idaho's mutton production being in the form of lamb. Expensive rams of the mutton breeds have been purchased and our Idaho lambs lead in numbers, size and breeding production of any state of the Union; 70 to 75-pound lambs at the age of five months are more common in Chicago from our

men. The records show that 90 per cent of these new permits do not stay with their new endeavor to exceed three years. Is it not time to ask for the maintenance of present numbers during the continuance of the war? Not for selfish interests but on the ground that the man who is successfully handling a very necessary business is the proper man to encourage in that business.

The abrogation of the classification plan for the 640-acre homestead for several states east of the Rockies, at the insistence of one of the senators from New Mexico, places us in a precarious condition. We have no assurance that classification will not be suspended in Idaho as well. We have viewed with regret the failure of the dry farming industry in many sections in a year when bumper crops were earnestly hoped for, and while the high wages prevailing on the irrigated tracts will tide over the more energetic, there are men in practically every community who make a living, not by their efforts at farming but otherwise. The time has come for the wool grower to complain of the robbing of his camps—the stealing of wool and of sheep and lambs. This year conditions have been more serious than ever before. It is not only the wool grower who suffers from this predatory few but the honest homesteader who leaves his place to obtain two or three weeks' work often returns to find his home raided and everything in the shape of food and clothing carried off.

Many of our men have been drafted for military service. It is earnestly to be hoped that the exemption board will give consideration to the difficulties of obtaining competent herders and will deal in a lenient manner with men who can show several years' work with sheep. A difficulty seems to arise in getting our herders to the exemption boards. In some sections many of our herders are aliens, but under present regulations those men must apply in person before the exemption board. This means the necessity of taking out a new man for a

few days, which in itself is a hardship, as men are scarce and it is not to the interests of the grower or the country itself to place "green" men with bands of sheep in our rough timbered mountains while the regular herder is presenting himself for exemption or seeking a notary public before whom he can file his exemption application.

On the advice of the Farm Markets Bureau, the farmers of the state have been instructed to hold for a price of \$15 or better for hay. It is not the intention of this association to set any price which they will pay, but it is earnestly to be hoped that the members, when buying their hay, will give the preference to the man who in former years has honestly stacked his hay



Rambouillet Ram from the University of Illinois for the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

and whose place provides a suitable feeding ground with suitable watering facilities. The man who has his hay stacked in an endeavor to obtain 2,000 pounds for 1,500 pounds actual weight should be left to his own devices.

ANOTHER RAM SALE

There will be held on the Washington State Fair Grounds during the Annual State Fair at Yakima, Washington, September 17th to 22nd, a Ram and Sheep Sale. It will be conducted under the auspices of the management of the State Fair authorities. However, I will have direct charge of its management. This sale will include

one thousand registered rams and between one and two thousand ewes, principally range bred ewes, but there will be included some purebred females.

This is a new movement. It arose out of the need expressed by range breeders and farmers for more sheep in this state. There has been no place where our range flockmaster has been able to obtain a satisfactory class of rams. The Salt Lake City Ram Sale is most excellent but it is too far away for the majority of our breeders to attend. We propose by this method to procure easily for them the desired class of rams and to offer a medium whereby they may sell a few of their range ewes to farmers who desire to start sheep raising.

Needless to say, this sale will be conducted along strictly nonpartisan lines. Sheep sales of a public nature are necessarily new things; consequently their development has not reached that of the public selling of beef cattle, dairy cattle, horses, or swine.

We aim to include the following breeds of sheep: First, Hampshires, Shropshires, Lincolns, Cotswolds, Rambouillets, Oxford and Romneys. We are doing so because each one of the above mentioned breeds is represented more or less on the ranges of this state as well as on the ranges of Montana, Idaho and Oregon.

The County Agricultural Agents, Commercial Clubs and the State College are co-operating with the sheepmen of the state in this movement. It cannot but be a success. Inquiries at hand now would indicate that the sale is already an established affair.

I should be obliged to you if you will make a brief announcement of this sale in the columns of the August issue of the National Wool Grower. I am sure that it will interest many of your readers. We anticipate having a number of the Eastern breeders and importers at this sale.

Wm. HISLOP, Pullman, Wash.

America's best rams will be at the Salt Lake Sale.

Making Mutton and Minimizing Labor

By JASPER DEARE.

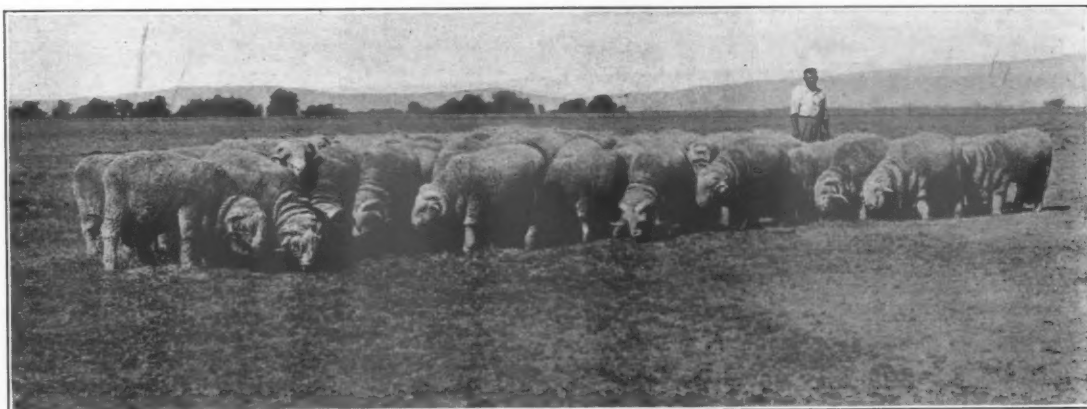
THROUGHOUT the corn belt at the present time farm labor problems are both perplexing and bothersome. The country labor supply exerts a marked effect on sheep husbandry in this region of high-priced land, small farms intensively operated and bumper crops of corn and small grain. The available labor supply also exercises a material effect on the promotion of the sheep industry. As a feeding and finishing country propitiously adapted for lamb and mutton production, the Middle West is without rival because she produces large, dependable crops which can be converted into quality meat at short dis-

being a chip off the old block, has had the further advantage of a thorough schooling at the state agricultural college where some of the professors are frank enough to admit that during collegiate days young Starr was a regular star when it came to a question of flock husbandry or sheep judging. Intelligent team work on the part of father and son has fostered the development of a practical and interesting system of mutton production. The scope of the work is large enough so that it may even be of interest to the big scale range feeder who operates under entirely different conditions.

The Starrs handle from thirty-five

cording to what the Starrs consider to be the best type of feeding sheep for their conditions. From the number of times that the sheep carry away the banner market prices, the indications point to the marked ability of the Starrs not only as feeders but also as judges of the economical and profitable types of range sheep.

The bulk of the sheep are classed on the market as Mexicans and are bought as yearlings, relatively light in weight but showing the ear-marks of type and quality. The bulk of all the feeders come from the Southwest in just the right condition to respond rapidly and economically to the methods of feed-



Rams (That Bullard Bros., Woodland, California are Sending to the Salt Lake Ram Sale, August 28th to 31st.

tances from the leading central markets which minimize transportation charges and shrinkage in the fat animals which have attained the desired degree of market bloom.

There is a notable sheep feeding farm in the central part of Missouri handy to the Saint Louis market which merits much attention just at present because it is an especially well-managed place which reduces sheep labor charges to a minimum point while at the same time it fattens more loads of lambs that have topped the market than any other similar project in the state. The Starrs, father and son, own and operate the place. The farmer is an experience-trained, natural-born sheepman, while the son, in addition to

to forty-five thousand head of sheep a season, their specialty being to purchase range sheep in the fall about the time the corn crop is beginning to mature so that they can utilize the industrious mutton makers as harvest hands to gather the crop and convert it into the more concentrated and valuable form of quality meat. Instead of buying feeders on the range where the sheep lack uniformity in size, type and condition, these farmers draw the bulk of their supplies from the Kansas City, Denver and Omaha markets where they are able to select the pick of the thousands of feeders and stockers which come from the ranges so that they can gather together large flocks of feeders that are standardized ac-

ing which are practiced. Really the sheep feeding operations are adapted to keep the farm labor occupied during the off-season of winter, the livestock industries of the farm during the summer being restricted to the production of beef and pork largely on pasturage as the native bluegrass is extremely nutritious and fattening. The farm covers 1,100 acres and in order that as much feed as possible may be home-grown the annual cropping calendar reads something like this: "Corn, 400 acres; timothy and clover, 150 acres; oats, 50 acres, and cowpeas, 40 acres; the average yields being sixty-five bushels corn, one and one-half to three tons of hay and from thirty-five to forty bushels of oats per acre which

are always mowed and made into hay to eliminate extra thrashing labor. The oat hay is just as valuable a feed as though it were converted into grain and served to the animals in that form.

A unique feature of the management hinges around the fact that to provide a surplus of corn for the mutton manufacture, the owners of this farm annually contract with neighboring farmers to raise corn which the Starrs will buy standing in the field where the sheep will have to harvest it. The plan is favorable for both parties as the farmer who raises the corn gets the benefits of having it fed on the field which produced it in addition to getting a fair cash price for the crop while the Starrs are able to purchase the feed in this way cheaper than they can raise it as already they are operating as large an area in cultivated crops with their available labor supply as they are able to handle economically. The feeders are able to handle more sheep and to buy in larger lots than they could possibly do under conditions where they were obliged to raise the bulk of what they fed. As a rule these feeders also rent extra bluegrass pastures near the cornfields so that the sheep may be tempered for market on a practically balanced ration harvested ad libitum. As very few of the range sheep are used to grain when they reach the Missouri feeding yards it is necessary to gradually accustom them to the new feed. That this work is well done is demonstrated by the fact that the average mortality due to overeating is only two to three per cent and this under a condition where natural self-feeders are employed.

The feeding period ranges from one to four months dependent on the season, the market and the condition of the stock sheep. At purchase time the feeders weigh from fifty to seventy pounds apiece and will include both lambs and yearlings. All the sheep are thoroughly dipped at the central market before they come to the farm in order to control disease transmission. Some seasons feeders are scarce due to the fact that the grass is so good that the Western sheep attain enough

order on grass to go directly from the range to the fat market. At other times there is a surplus of stockers in very poor condition due to the dry spells and scant pasturage.

Generally the Starr plan is to get the sheep on to full feed as soon as possible. Until the last of September the early purchased lambs can be roughed on pasturage. Ensilage is gradually introduced to the ration as the grass gets short and soon the sheep are introduced to the cornfields where a few ears of corn are shelled on the ground and sprinkled with salt in order to attract the sheep, and develop their appetite for corn. Plenty of running water is an essential adjunct to every corn pasture field and the sheep



Corriedale Ram for the Salt Lake Ram Sale from the Government Flock.

soon get familiar with the places where they can assuage their thirst. Cottonseed meal is sprinkled over all the ensilage that is fed, the common practice being to furnish each sheep with one to one and one-half pounds of ensilage daily. Too much ensilage is injurious in that it retards the fattening of the yearlings and induces them to grow and increase in size.

The trough system of feeding is used because less feed is wasted and the tendency is not so great for the animals to gorge themselves as exists where self-feeders supply the grains and concentrates are employed. Hogs follow the fattening sheep to work over the wastes and in this way the maximum efficiency is gained from all the feed. As a rule on full feed a lamb will clean up from one to two pounds

of corn, one-half a pound to one pound of oats, one to one and one-half pounds of ensilage and as much clover or cowpea hay as the animal can handle with a relish. It costs from 75c to \$1 per sheep to feed the animals for market while the usual margin must be around \$1.25 to \$1.50 per head to return to the owners a fair net profits. During their residence in the feed lot the animals store up fifteen to twenty pounds of fat apiece. The average lamb weighs fifty-five pounds when it arrives at the farm while in market trim it will tip the beam at 72.5 pounds while the weights for the yearling are 65 pounds initial weight and 82.5 pounds at the time of marketing.

Even during the last season when corn was extraordinarily high in price this system of "sheeping off" rented cornfields was practical because the market value of mutton had appreciated in a corresponding ratio to the rise in the value of corn. This system of feeding deserves imitation on other farms where sheep are kept or fattened as a sideline. If cowpeas or soy beans were sown in the corn at the last working even a better balanced and more palatable ration would be available for the sheep that were turned into such a field to harvest the combination crop than occurs where bluegrass pasturage furnishes supplementary grazing. With harvest labor as costly and scant in supply as it has been during recent years and with a fair margin for profit between the price of corn and the value of fat mutton on the hoof there is no reason why this system should not prove practical throughout the entire corn belt. For success the sheep must be purchased at right prices; the stockers must be of the wished for feeding type; they must be gradually accustomed to feed lot conditions and when they are wholly at home under corn belt conditions they must be urged as rapidly as possible towards market order. This system of feeding recommends itself because it emphasizes the practice of permanent agriculture and the enriching of the soil while it makes for the home production of the most of what is fed.

HURTING THE SHEEP BUSINESS

J. E. Poole.

Retail meat markets all over the Eastern part of the United States have been placarded thus recently:

Eat No Lamb

Eat No Veal

Well intentioned but perniciously active people have been responsible. Such propagandas are easily started and do incalculable harm. Ignorance is the responsible factor. The bad break in the lamb market during July was largely attributable to this campaign. Hotels and restaurants eliminated lamb from their menu cards and retailers announced that they had dis-

not handle a pound of lamb. More than half the restaurants adopted the same policy. 'No lamb,' said the average waiter; 'better have pork chops,' and the customer accepted the only alternative. Some of the restaurants charged 75c for an order of three lamb chops and if this elicited a 'kick,' the stereotyped explanation was that the concern filled the order at a loss."

Even the railroads lost their heads. Dining cars refused to serve lamb. This was a severe blow to the trade as lamb has always been popular with diners on these caravans.

"When the railroads took a slap at lamb, they hit the market a hard blow," said Robert Matheson, the

The agitation was carried to such an extent that orders for breeding stock were canceled. Meanwhile the eat-no-lamb agitators constantly sought new channels of publicity and succeeded in interesting men whose advice has commanded respect.

A late issue of the Ladies' Home Journal carried an illustration showing a heavy sheep in contrast with a diminutive lamb as an object lesson of what was possible in the way of meat production increase by letting lambs mature, the fact that the public does not want and will not eat heavy mutton being ignored.

The Chicago Tribune has been a persistent eat-no-lamb advocate, its



Rambouillets of F. S. King Bros. Company, Laramie, Wyoming for the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

continued selling it. The boycott was general and effective. It included veal and broiling chickens.

"Not selling lamb," emphatically asserted a butcher in the Hyde Park section of Chicago where people are supposed to ignore cost. "What's the use? You've got to get a good, stiff price and when the customer kicks you have an argument on your hands. My clerks have lost a lot of time explaining why it was necessary to charge 50c a pound for lamb chops and I concluded that the easiest way out was not to keep it in stock."

"During July probably half the meat markets in New York and Chicago did

Swift sheep buyer. "We have always had a big dining car trade and have cultivated it, but when orders came from headquarters to erase it from the bill of fare the missionary work of years was destroyed. Lamb is peculiarly suited to dining car consumption and whoever was responsible for this move blundered."

Washington is to blame for much of the agitation. While shouting "Keep more sheep," in one breath, it advised against eating lamb with the next. Nothing could be more contradictory. If the farmer or flock owner is deprived of a market for lambs, his incentive for carrying a flock is removed.

inspiration being derived from a cult that in the guise of promoters of the sheep industry has been dealing it series of sledge hammer blows. Its medical expert, popularly known as "Doc" Evans, came out one day in July with a diatribe against lamb eating that inflicted serious damage on the trade and gave the aforesaid "raise-more-sheep" cult ill-concealed glee. A process that destroys the market for the shepherd's chief product is a questionable method of boosting the industry. Following the Evans article a sheepman wrote the doctor stating the facts and explaining why a lamb market was essential. He re-

ceived a courteous reply in which the fact that the article was an error was acknowledged, but no public correction was made.

Just to what extent the Eastern lamb market was impaired during July by the idiotic eat-no-lamb propaganda can only be conjectured. Such men as Matheson, Swift's head buyer, figure that it cost the lamb growers \$1 per hundredweight, if not more. Most of the time lamb was almost unsalable at such markets as Boston, New York and Philadelphia at a decline of 8c per pound from prices a few weeks before. These are the principal outlets for the crop, a lamentable condition, as it facilitates congestion and forces packers to clean up a perishable article at a loss. On the 8-cent outbreak referred to lamb was actually harder to sell than three months back before the break of \$5 per hundredweight in true spring lambs.

The agitator did his, or her, work well. The campaign was based on ignorance and a desire for notoriety. It began in a movement to stop the slaughter of ewe lambs and culminated in a general eat-no-lamb-of-any-kind campaign. The publicists succeeded in raising money to carry on their work, however, which was probably their principal object.

The most effective method of boosting the sheep industry is by encouraging lamb consumption. Give the producer a lamb market at an average of \$10 per head and he will do the rest. But if the propagandists had for their object repression of the industry their tactics could not have been more consistent or effective.

LARGE STOCK DEAL

The Hudspeth Sheep Company of Kingman, Arizona, has purchased the entire outfit of the Miller Sheep Company of Nelson, Arizona. The deal included 16,000 ewes at \$15 per head and 35,000 acres of deeded land at \$5 per acre, also 35,000 acres of leased land. It is one of the largest deals closed in Arizona in some time.

ENGLISH SHEEP FOR SALT LAKE SALE

Our importation of sheep for the Salt Lake ram sale has arrived, and I can assure you that we shall be able to put a far better lot of sheep into the Salt Lake sale this year than was the case last year.

Our sheep are still in quarantine at Littleton, Massachusetts, but we are due out of there August 10. We have imported a grand lot of Hampshire rams and ewes, especially some extra good Hampshire stud rams. The Lincoln rams are fully as good as last year. Our imported Cotswolds are a better lot than last year, and I am satisfied that you will state they are the best lot you ever saw imported. Please keep for us the same stalls that we

**Rain or shine the Salt Lake
Ram Sale will be held as
advertised. If you miss it
you will miss the greatest
show ever seen in America.
All sheep entered will posi-
tively be on hand.**

had last year. I expect to leave with the sheep on August 18 and shall reach Salt Lake on the 26th.

ANOKA FARMS,
Monte Thornton.

WAR TIME PRICES FOR WOOL

Breeders' Gazette.

The present price of 70 cents for Ohio wools has prompted many a reminiscent tale of the Civil War days, when wool sold for more than \$1 a pound. However, on a gold basis it is doubtful whether wool sold for as much in those days as it brings now. The inflated currency of that period created a false impression regarding values which still exists in many communities. The following tables from

"Wool-Growing and The Tariff" shows the average prices on Ohio wools:

	Ohio	Ohio
	fine	medium
	Cents	Cents
Average 1851-61	51	43.48
Average 1862-65 (currency)	75.63	73.94
Average 1862-65 (gold)	49.39	45.85

Whereas currency prices on wool increased from 48 to 70 per cent, the gold prices increased at the most only 5 per cent. On the gold basis wool sold for about 49 or 45 cents per pound. Even allowing for the smaller purchasing power of our present dollar, it seems reasonable to believe that wool is now at the record figure for the last 60 years.

During the Civil War period many far-seeing people as well as the agricultural press warned the farmers against recklessly increasing their flocks while the sheep business was on such an unstable foundation. But the high figure and the common belief that the cotton industry would be demoralized by the war were mighty forces, and sheep increased at an unprecedented rate. Ohio's flocks numbered in 1860 about 3,500,000; in 1866 they were increased to about 7,000,000. But the crash soon came. Wool dropped in price. Currency was contracted, and the flocks were driven westward or slaughtered. Within two years Ohio's flocks decreased to about 2,500,000 head.

C. T. CONKLIN,
Ohio State University.

FROM NORTHERN MONTANA

There is not many sheep left in this locality. The dry land farmer is everywhere, and the sheepman who does not own his own range has made his last stand. I have never seen the grass look better. Wool has been selling lately at better than 50 cents. I have not sold mine yet. The past winter was a hard one, and the lamb crop was light. Several bands of sheep have been moved across the line into Canada.

G. J. RYAN.

Supplying Winter Succulence For Sheep

By GEORGE H. DACY.

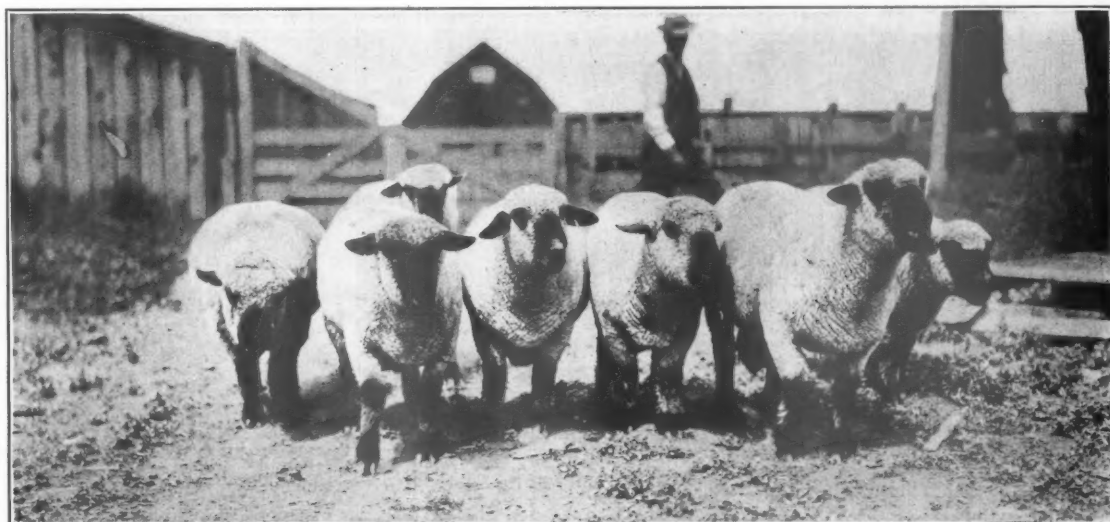
SOME practical form of winter succulence to substitute for the nutritious grass of the summer time is of prime importance in the sheep ration during the era of cold weather. Otherwise the sheep will become costive and sluggish due to the constipating character of the dry hay and straw or corn fodder which makes up the roughage or bulky portion of their diet. There are two efficient food products which will furnish plenty of succulence in the sheep ration, namely ensilage and roots. Which of these materials the sheepman elects to use will de-

sheep getting tired of the canned corn or hay. As a rule corn will yield about twice as much dry matter as roots where the crops are grown on the same piece of land. Sheepmen report that it costs them an average of \$16.17 per acre to grow and ensile the corn crop while the expense connected with producing and housing a sugar beet crop amounts to \$57.54 per acre. It costs five times as much to produce one hundred pounds of dry matter in beets as it does in corn.

At the present time there are about one-eighth of a million silos in this

but there also is an actual waste of feed through weathering, evaporation and careless methods of handling. Even under good management there is an annual loss of from 21 to 34 per cent in the field curing of the corn crop whereas the average loss in ensilage is only five to six per cent.

Dependent on the locality it costs from \$1.20 to \$2 per ton to make the corn silage crop whereas the average tonnage cost of combination corn-cow-pea silage is \$1.95 per ton. On account of its high content of sugar, sorghum usually produces a sour, acid silage



A Group of Butterfield Stud Hampshires for the Salt Lake Ram Sale, August 28th to 31st.

pend largely on production costs, the price of labor, the soil, climate and local conditions which will especially favor the use of one of these materials and practically prohibit the production of the other.

It costs more to produce root crops and more labor is involved in feeding them. Furthermore the average yield per acre is less than where ensilage is raised. However, on the other hand swedes, turnips and rutabagas are ideal for sheep feeding purposes as they are keenly relished by the mutton makers. They provide an excellent change food to alternate with ensilage whenever there is any danger of the

country and annually about ninety-five per cent of these structures are prepared for the reception of a portion of the corn crop. Other grains and grasses such as sorghum, soy beans, cowpeas, wheat, rye, vetch, clovers, oats and native grasses are also ensiled in different localities. Corn is especially adapted for the production of high grade ensilage because the crop yields well per acre and it keeps with a minimum of damage in the silo until needed for feeding purposes. Furthermore where corn is made into ensilage but little of the feeding value is lost whereas where the crop is husked in the field not only is much costly labor involved

although the bagasse or waste of sorghum syrup factories makes good ensilage. As a rule the legumes do not make good ensilage, being for the most part like red clover which has a rank odor and an objectionable taste in the form of ensilage. Well matured soy beans and cowpeas make excellent silage rich in protein content but the immature beans and peas when cut too early make a sour, watery silage which is hard to keep and which is not relished by the livestock.

Peavine ensilage, a by-product of the pea canneries, is greatly relished by sheep. Piles of the bruised vines are stacked so as to withstand severe

weathering or else the material is cut up and run into a silo the same as corn. Where the vines are stacked out-of-doors only the outer layer spoils while the rest of the stack will keep sweet and green and provide the flocks with excellent succulence which is rich in protein. Note was made on the Chicago market of one lot of 450 wethers which were fattened on corn and pea-vine silage for seven weeks to a stage of market bloom where they topped the market. Breeding ewes may be maintained on a daily ration of five to six pounds of pea-vine silage and one to two pounds of alfalfa hay and kept in the pink of order without supplementary grain. In some sections the pea cannery refuse is spread out thinly over grass fields and allowed to dry and cure when it is made into hay which is valued at twenty per cent more than clover hay for sheep feeding operations.

Every sheep farm should have one or two silos unless local conditions favor the feeding of root crops. The variety of crops which can be made into ensilage permits of the structure being kept busy all the time for as soon as one crop is fed out, the building can be filled with another. Particularly in localities where grass is rather short and not dependable does the silo merit extensive use as an equipment adapted to increase flock profits. Even under range conditions the silo is worthy of investigation as a food supply source during the rough winters when hay and a little grain constitute the bulk of the sheep meals. The silo can be filled with corn or a mixture of three parts of corn to one part of cowpeas or soy beans in the fall of the year. This medley silage will furnish a nearly balanced roughage ration for the sheep and its use will permit of cutting down the amount of expensive protein which is usually supplied in the form of oil meal, cottonseed or soy bean meal.

In the spring when the silo is empty, a crop of winter oats, oats and peas or vetch and rye, rye or wheat may be cut and stored in the silo for summer feeding operations and as a reserve for

times when grass is short consequent on continued dry weather. When this supply of feed is about exhausted it will again be time to fill the silo with corn or corn and beans or peas. On any livestock farm where sheep are kept the silo is important not only as a source of fine sheep feed but also to provide succulence and relish for the work horse, dairy cow or steer ration. There should never be any fear of the silage going to waste where plenty of farm animals populate the place.

Sheep feeding experiments in different sections of the country have strikingly demonstrated the value of ensilage. For example in one test fattening lambs were each fed 4.7 pounds of sugar beets, one pound of hay and one pound of grain daily consisting of equal



A Seely Ram for the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

parts of oats and bran with the result that each animal made a gain of .43 pound. To produce 100 pounds of gain it required 233 pounds grain, 233 pounds hay and 1,101 pounds of sugar beets. A second lot of lambs received 4.5 pounds corn silage, .8 pound hay and one pound grain daily and gained .36 pound apiece. For 100 pounds of gain it was necessary to feed 282 pounds grain, 225 pounds hay and 1,266 pounds of ensilage.

At the Iowa Experiment Station it was ascertained that fattening lambs would gain as much on silage as on roots and at a lower cost per pound of gain. One lot of lambs fed daily per head two pounds grain, 1.4 pounds corn silage and 1.6 pounds alfalfa hay

gained .42 pound per day at a cost of \$5.90 per hundred pounds of gain. Another similar lot fed 2 pounds grain, 4.3 pounds of mangels and 1.6 pounds alfalfa hay gained per animal daily .44 pounds at a cost of \$6.82 per hundred pounds of gain while a final lot fed 1.9 pounds mixed grain and 1.7 pounds alfalfa hay daily gained .37 pounds at a cost of \$6.33 per hundredweight.

Corn ensilage will yield from twelve to twenty tons or more per acre dependent on the fertility of the soil and the character of the growing season. The corn should be cut when most of the leaves are still green and succulent and the kernels are well dented just as the corn is passing out of the milk stage. Where a combination ensilage is desired the cowpeas or soy beans may be planted directly with the corn at seeding time using about one part of bean or pea seed to three parts of corn. The crop should then be harvested with a corn binder. The aftermath of the legume will enrich the soil and make for an increased yield in the succeeding crop of small grain or grass. If desired the cowpeas or soy beans may be grown on a separate field, harvested with a self rake reaper or a grain binder and mixed with the corn at the cutting box when the silo is filled. Care should always be exercised in raking bean or pea hay which has been cut with a mower and intended for ensilage in order that no rocks or stones may be raked up and introduced to the cutting box as serious accidents as well as breakdowns are liable to occur in such instances.

Sheep relish ensilage keenly and like to have cottonseed or oil meal or gluten fed over the roughage. Even in the case of breeding ewes where the use of silage is begun with small quantities and gradually increased, excellent results obtain. For pregnant ewes the silage should be fed only once a day and particular attention must be exercised not to feed too much of the green stuff. If necessary to avoid undue fattening of the ewes it will pay to pick out the grains of corn before the silage is fed. Where corn silage is available to furnish plenty of carbohy-

drates and clover, alfalfa or other leguminous hay may be had to supply the protein, the farmer is able to home-grow the bulk of his feeds. Under such a system he reduces his feed bills to a minimum while he increases the livestock carrying capacity of his farm to a maximum point. This is simply another way of saying that he is practicing a permanent system of agriculture which makes for the improvement and increase in value of his property.

In saving his corn or other ensilage crop, the sheepman should exercise every precaution to eliminate waste and to conserve all of the feed. It will pay him to paint the interior of his wooden silo each season before filling with a mixture of coal tar and cre-

ly planted with oats or covered with several feet of wetted and tightly packed hay or grass to keep the silage on top from spoiling. Furthermore about two or three feet of straw should be placed in the silo pit before filling begins in order that none of the feed will spoil on account of direct contact with the ground where the silo has no floor.

OREGON RAMS FOR THE SALT LAKE SALE

Yes, all the rams that we have entered at the Salt Lake sale will be on hand. We have cut out 150 of our best yearling Rambouillets and 100 of

62 CENTS IN MONTANA

Billings, Mont., Aug.—Sixty-two cents has been reached in the Montana wool market, J. L. Sprinkle of Chinook having contracted his clip to E. B. McIntosh, representing Boston interests, at that figure. The clip is estimated at 246,000 pounds. This is the record so far as has been made public, although it is reported that one Billings flockmaster beat this by two cents. However, nothing definite can be ascertained as to this latter sale.

GRAINS TO BE HIGH

Weather conditions throughout the country have caused the crop season



100 Lincoln Rambouillet Rams owned by Cunningham Sheep & Land Co., for the Salt Lake Ram Sale, August 28th to 31st.

osote in order to render an impervious, airtight surface on the structure and to prevent the silage from adhering to the walls. He should tighten up the hoops every time the silo is empty. He should use three or four men or boys in the silo trampling the ensilage during filling time. The silage will be tighter packed and less liable to spoil while the amount of ensilage which can be crowded into the building will be increased perhaps twenty per cent where this extra labor is employed. After the ensilage has settled in the silo for about a week after filling it should be thoroughly tramped again and the top of the feed should be thick-

our best Lincoln-Rambouillet cross-breds. These rams will all be sent to Salt Lake, for we have already refused many offers to sell them. They are on the range now, but we expect to start feeding them cottonseed cake about August 1st, and they will be in nice condition. They are the best rams we ever raised and represent the very top of our outfit. We shall reach Salt Lake with these rams if possible the night of August 26, so they will have a chance to rest up before the sale starts.

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP &
LAND CO.,
Pilot Rock, Oregon.

to be two to three weeks late everywhere. Corn was that much late the middle of July, but hot weather the balance of the month has forced it to do double time in growth; it is making one day count for two. Prospects are for a bumper crop, with the biggest acreage ever known. The only requirement is for frost to make itself conspicuous by its absence until late in the fall. Oats promise an immense crop. Grain prices show no indication of falling, and many erstwhile farmer feeders will undoubtedly market their grain via the elevator. Those who do feed should get good prices for their fat stuff.

ROSCOE WOOD.

RIGHT TO USE THE RANGE

About a year ago A. G. Butterfield of Weiser, Idaho, was arrested under an old Idaho statute for ranging his sheep on public range previously occupied by cattle. He was tried in the local court and convicted and fined a nominal amount. The Idaho Wool Growers' Association then appealed the case to the Supreme Court of Idaho. The Supreme Court reversed the lower court and handed down the following decision:

McCARTHY, District Judge.

This case was commenced in the probate court of Washington County,

ing to give certain instructions which were requested by him;

Second, that the evidence is insufficient to justify the verdict, and,

Third, that the statute upon which the prosecution is based is unconstitutional and void.

The complaint alleges that the defendant herded, grazed and pastured, and permitted and suffered a band of sheep to be herded, grazed and pastured on the range in question, said range being then and there cattle range previously occupied by cattle, and range then and there usually occupied by cattle growers * * the said defendant having full knowledge of the character of said range.

grazed or pastured, on any cattle range previously occupied by cattle, or upon any range usually occupied by any cattle grower, either as a spring, summer or winter range for his cattle, is guilty of a misdemeanor; but the priority of possessory right between cattle and sheep owners to any range, is determined by the priority in the usual and customary use of such range, either as a cattle or sheep range."

There is evidence in the record to the effect that the range was first used for horses and cattle in 1874, and has been used continuously for horses and cattle ever since. The evidence shows that sheep came upon the range about



Some Butterfield Lincoln Stud Rams for the Salt Lake Ram Sale, August 28th to 31st.

upon a complaint charging the defendant with a violation of the provisions of Sec. 6872, Rev. Codes. Upon the trial in said court the defendant was found guilty as charged in the complaint and an appeal was taken from the judgment to the district court for Washington County. Upon the trial on the district court the defendant was again found guilty and the court sentenced him to pay a fine of \$25 and the costs of the action. The appeal herein is from said judgment of the district court.

The principal assignments of error relied upon by appellant, are:

First, that the court erred in refus-

ing to stipulate by and between the parties that the tract of land or range mentioned in the complaint has ever since the year 1885 been used both as a cattle and sheep range in the usual and customary use of such range as a cattle or sheep range. The defendant was convicted of permitting and suffering sheep to be herded, grazed and pastured upon said range. The case was prosecuted under the provisions of Sec. 6872, Rev. Codes, which reads as follows:

"Any person owning or having charge of sheep, who herds, grazes, or pastures the same, or permits or suffers the same to be herded,

1885. There is evidence that since 1890 the defendant himself has ranged sheep upon the range in question. The stipulation is to the effect that ever since 1885 sheep have ranged upon it in the usual and customary use of it as a sheep range. No protest on the part of the cattlemen and no claim of exclusive right on their part is shown in the evidence up to within a few days prior to the commencement of this action.

The defendant requested several instructions on the question of abandonment, among others the following:

"The jury are instructed that if you find from the evidence that continu-

ously since the year 1885 the range or tract of land mentioned in the complaint has been jointly used both as a cattle and sheep range in the usual and customary use of such range, then you should take this fact into consideration upon the question as to whether or not such range had been abandoned as an exclusive cattle range."

This and all other instructions on that question requested by the defendant were refused by the trial court. The trial court instructed the jury upon the question of abandonment saying that the state must show that the range had not been abandoned as a cattle range and that if the evidence proved that it has been abandoned as a cattle range the verdict must be for the defendant. The trial court did not define in its instructions what is meant by the word "abandonment" as used in this action. In the case of *State v. Omaechevviara*, 27 Ida. 797, 152 Pac. 280, this court apparently recognizes the defense of abandonment in this class of cases, saying in substance that the state must show that the range had not been abandoned as a cattle range. The defense of abandonment was not made in that case and therefore the court did not enter into a detailed discussion of that subject. The trial court in this case followed substantially the language used by the supreme court in *State v. Omaechevviara*, supra. However, in the present case the defense of abandonment was specifically raised by the defendant and the evidence produced makes it necessary to treat specifically of that question.

The statute says that "priority of possessory right * * is determined by the priority in the usual and customary use of the range." If the usual and customary use of the range has been for cattle, then it is a cattle range. If the usual and customary use of the range has been for sheep, then it is not a cattle range. If the usual and customary use of such land has been by both cattle and sheep, then it is not a cattle range, but a cattle and sheep range. It is the contention of the state in this case that if the range is first used for cattle, then the joint use of

the range by cattle and sheep for a period of time however long will not divest it of its character as a cattle range. The state contends that the defense of abandonment does not apply unless the cattlemen absolutely and entirely cease to use the range for cattle. The first part of Section 6872 may seem to give some color to this contention. The last part of it, however, seems to be against this contention. If the priority of possessory right depends upon the usual and customary use of the range and the range has been used for a time long enough to create a custom by both cattlemen and sheepmen, without any protest on the part of the cattlemen, then it would seem that the usual and customary use of that range is a joint use by both sheep and cattle. The right which is

All sheep will be on the sale grounds at the Utah State Fair grounds early on the morning of August 27. Come early and pick out what you want.

given the cattlemen by this statute is an exclusive right as against sheepmen to certain range which they first use for cattle. The term cattle range as used in this statute means an exclusive cattle range. If the exclusive right can be abandoned by the act of the cattlemen entirely ceasing to use the range, it seems to us that it can also be abandoned by them by permitting the customary grazing of sheep upon the land in common with the cattle without protest. Evidence tending to show that they had permitted the sheepmen to use said range jointly with them since 1885, without protest, is therefore evidence tending to show that said range had been abandoned as a cattle range. If cattlemen and sheepmen jointly use the range in the usual and customary manner of using it for a period of time long enough to create

a custom, if the cattlemen know of such joint use and do not protest against such use of the range for sheep, nor claim a prior and exclusive right to the same, then the herding or grazing of sheep upon such range is not unlawful even though it be a fact that before such customary joint use for both sheep and cattle, the land was used exclusively for cattle. We, therefore, think that the court should have given the jury the instruction requested by the defendant and quoted above to the effect that they might take proof of the joint use of the range into consideration in determining whether or not the cattlemen had abandoned their claim to the range as a cattle range.

Counsel for respondent, in their brief, contend that to recognize the defense above mentioned would be tantamount to recognizing adverse possession as a defense and would be tantamount to holding that sheepmen, by committing trespasses in the past, have acquired a license to commit crime. The defense of adverse possession as such does not apply, nor is it to be conceded for one moment that anyone can acquire the right to commit crime by reason of having committed it in the past. The point is that under this particular statute the question of whether a man is committing a crime by herding his sheep upon a certain range depends upon the character of that range. The character of the range, in turn, depends upon the past acts and attitude of cattlemen and sheepmen in regard to it. The act of the defendant himself, among others, may thus tend to prove the character of the range.

The question of abandonment is, in the first instance, a question of fact for the jury. In our judgment, however, the uncontradicted evidence and the stipulation as to a customary joint use from 1885 until May, 1916, without protest, establishes an abandonment of the range as a cattle range within the meaning of that term as used in the statute. We, therefore, conclude that the evidence is insufficient to support the verdict of guilty and the judgment of conviction based thereon.

So far as the constitutional questions raised in this case are concerned, they were passed upon by this court in *State v. Horn*, 27 Ida. 782, 152 Pac. 275, and *State v. Omaechevviaria*, supra. While the questions involved are close, this court does not see fit to overrule those decisions.

The judgment of conviction is reversed and the case is remanded to the trial court with direction to take such future action as may appear proper in view of this decision.

FAVORS USE OF LAMB

I have noticed in the Wool Grower the action which has been taken by

two-year-old sheep. What occurs to me is this:

When one retains his lamb until it becomes a yearling or a two-year-old, the gain in weight is not more than twenty-five pounds, while if instead of keeping the lamb over, he kept a breeding ewe, with the same feed she will produce as much wool as the yearling and at the same time produce another lamb of seventy-five pounds. The argument advanced by these people might apply to Eastern conditions where their farms are not stocked with sheep but does not apply with our Western range as it is a well known fact that each flockmaster is keeping all the sheep the capacity of his range



Cotswolds of the Deseret Sheep Co., Boise, Idaho for the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

the various railroads in eliminating lamb as an item on their bills-of-fare in their dining cars and this certainly appears to me to be going "the limit" in the matter of food conservation, which has been initiated. I have no doubt, by parties that know little or nothing about the conditions under which the meat supplies of this country are produced. In fact, they are assuming a stand in absolute contradistinction to the doctrine expounded by all of our agricultural colleges and advocates of more and better meats.

I know and you know very well that a seventy-five-pound lamb is produced more economically than a hundred pound yearling or a hundred ten pound

will allow. It seems to me that it is very apparent that should it be necessary for the Western flockmaster to refrain from marketing his lambs, it would mean that he would have to reduce his breeding ewes at least fifty per cent, thus instead of increasing the meat supply, the practice would reduce it. Exactly the same principle applies in regard to the marketing of baby beef. Throughout the country, our agricultural colleges and experts on livestock production and marketing have expounded the theory that it is more economical from a feeder's standpoint to market our beef as baby beef, rather than to mature them to from three to four years of age.

In passing, I will say that I cannot appreciate how any layman can figure it a measure of food conservation through the "boycotting" of lamb. The range condition in the West has become a serious question and with the entire elimination of free government range and with diminishing landed units, any legislation pointing toward the conservation of lambs will mean a decided decrease in the sheep production of the Western United States and it would be a great problem to get one's sheep in a condition suitable to market.

F. M. ROTHROCK.

COTSWOLDS FOR THE RAM SALE

Yes, you may count on our Cotswolds for the Salt Lake sale. Whatever we have entered will be on hand. We shall send 100 top yearling range rams. These are all registered and we think are extra good, big and heavy boned. Then we are sending 15 stud rams to be sold one at a time. We believe they are the type that will please Western stud breeders. We are also sending a carload of registered Cotswold ewes. This is a nice lot and will be right off the range.

Our Cotswolds are at Council, Idaho, up in the mountains and are hard as rocks. We figure on reaching Salt Lake City the 26th of August, and hope you will hold the same pens for us that we had last year.

DESERET SHEEP CO.,
Boise, Idaho.

WOOL AVERAGES ABOUT 50 CENTS

Shipments of wool from Rosebud County, Montana, amounted to 400,000 pounds, and the average price received was about 48 cents. The early sales were at or near 45 cents and the bulk of the clip went at this. Later sales were as high as 60 cents. The Bitter Root valley shipments totaled 325,000 pounds and the average price was around 50 cents.

Be at the Ram Sale.

The Boston Wool Market

By Our Boston Correspondent.

IN the opinion of many wool men substantial progress has been made towards government control of wool prices, though hardly from the direction expected, and in an entirely different way from that outlined in all official or private forecasts. The announcement that the government had already bought large lines of Texas and South American wools, of a character suitable for use in Navy cloths, and that these wools were available at a fixed grease price for any manufacturer bidding on these contracts, was more or less disconcerting to the wool trade, for while any desire to establish a maximum price for wool was disclaimed, that would undoubtedly be the effect as far as these particular contracts are concerned.

Moreover, this action indicates the possibility of similar action being taken later in connection with the placing of further contracts for army goods. That it will have a sobering effect on the speculators, who have been booming prices to such an extent, with or without justification, seems to be assured, though the amount of wool in the government holdings has not yet been made public. Part of the wool had not yet arrived in this country when the announcement was made, and consequently there has been considerable delay in getting the samples ready to show prospective buyers. Arrangements at the Boston end are in the hands of Jacob F. Brown of Brown & Adams, and the samples will be shown at their store.

It is authoritatively stated that these government wools are mainly suitable for use in woolen mills, and consequently it is not expected that the worsted mills will be particularly interested in either wool or contracts. It is not prescribed that the manufacturers bidding on the navy goods shall use the government wools. On the contrary, it is definitely stated that manufacturers may use their own wools, or may buy in the open market, if they so prefer, but manifestly the

bids will be based on the grease prices of the government-owned wools, thus automatically establishing a maximum figure, beyond which they cannot go. No guarantee as to shrinkage of scoured cost goes with the wools, and buyers must make their own estimates as to cost and availability.

Outside of the above, the leading developments of the month have been mainly in the foreign field, as the local trade has continued quiet, and generally uninteresting. Receipts of Territory wools have increased to a considerable extent, and less difficulty is experienced in getting shipments through

Some of them seemed to resent the feeling expressed by others that "twelve o'clock" or any other period, had struck in the matter of wool values, claiming that whatever weakness may have been noted in the market, was only to be found among those speculators who had been actively engaged in booming scoured wools, buying and selling heavily between themselves. This feeling of weakness has now practically disappeared, though the entrance of the government into the wool market as an active buyer has added an element of uncertainty to the situation.



A Few of J. K. Madsens Rambouillets for the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

from the West than was the case earlier in the season. Yet there is less accumulation of unsold wool in this market than usual at this season, as so much of the new wool coming forward has either been sold to arrive, or the contracts were transferred to manufacturers' account months ago. This has taken off the usual pressure to sell that has been noted in previous years.

Even the hesitation in prices noted a month ago was only temporary, and as a matter of fact was not admitted by the big houses, or those who have been the heaviest buyers in the Territory wool sections throughout the season.

Thus far the movement in the new Territory wools has been mainly in the original bags, as manufacturers have been steady buyers of the small lots available in that form, though an occasional lot has been graded, and some sales have been made to arrive, to be delivered when received and sorted. Early in the month, Utah and Nevada original bag wools sold at 57 to 58 cents in the grease, or \$1.65 to \$1.70 clean, while Idaho clips brought 59 to 62 cents, or \$1.70 to \$1.75 clean. Later sales in the original bags included 500,000 pounds Wyoming wool at 58 to 65 cents, or about \$1.65 clean for fine and half-blood and \$1.50 for

half-blood and three-eighths-blood; original Montana at 63 cents, or \$1.65 clean; 500 bags Soda Springs wool at 65 cents, or \$1.40 clean; original Wyoming at 61 cents or \$1.60 clean; Montana at 60 to 68 cents, or \$1.65 for fine and half-blood, and Nevada and Utah fine and half-blood in the original bags at \$1.60 to \$1.65 clean.

Other sales of Territory wools have included a good line of California eight-months' baled and scoured wool at \$1.25 to \$1.35; 150,000 pounds Territory braid wool at 62 cents, or \$1 to \$1.02 clean; 250,000 pounds fine twelve-months' Texas at 63 cents, or \$1.65 clean; and some California Northern wool at 55 to 60 cents in the grease. Though difficult to arrive at an accurate scoured basis for Territory wools, owing to the relatively small sales of graded stock, the following are given by leading houses as being approximately correct: Fine staple, \$1.75 to \$1.80; half-blood staple, \$1.60 to \$1.70; three-eighths-blood staple, \$1.35 to \$1.40; quarter-blood staple, \$1.15 to \$1.25; fine clothing, \$1.55 to \$1.65; fine medium clothing, \$1.45 to \$1.55; twelve-months' Texas, \$1.65 to \$1.75; eight-months' Texas, \$1.40 to \$1.50.

While an occasional scattering clip is being secured by Eastern buyers, the season is about over in the West, with more wool coming forward on consignment than appeared possible earlier. Some growers appear to have overstayed the market, and are now unable to get buyers to come to them. Not over 5 to 10 per cent of the total Territory clip is still unsold, according to the estimates of well-informed wool men here. There has been no trouble to sell wool this year, except in those extreme cases, where the growers either would not name a price, or fixed the value so high that buyers could not operate. Texas is also well sold, the recent sales in that state having been fully up to the top prices of the season.

In the fleece wool states, the buying season has at last got into full swing, as growers have shown a willingness to be more reasonable. Considerable

has recently been done in Ohio on the basis of 70 to 72 cents to the farmers, though previously a number of clips were sold at 75 cents, and in a few cases as high as 80 cents and upwards.

In this market, comparatively little has yet been done in the way of placing the new fleece wools with the mills. Manufacturers have not failed to show interest in them, but thus far, have mainly confined themselves to looking and talking. Exceptions to this are found in reported sales of a good-sized lot of Ohio three-eighths-blood combing at 75 cents; 250,000 pounds Ohio quarter-blood combing at 75 cents; 100,000 pounds Canadian tub-washed wool at 90 cents; 200,000 pounds Ohio fine unwashed delaine at



One of Brown Bros. Hampshires for the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

private terms; 200,000 pounds Ohio half-blood combing at private terms; 200,000 Ohio three-eighths-blood combing at 75 cents; Ohio fine unwashed delaine at 72 cents; Ohio XX and above at 70 cents; and 50,000 pounds fat sheep's wool at private terms.

Pulled wools are moving slowly, and this has been the case for the most part during the month under review. Old wools are scarce, B supers being especially scarce, though some small lots are still offering on the clean basis of \$1.35 to \$1.40 for Eastern pullings and \$1.25 to \$1.30 for Western. Clean-up sales of AA super wools are noted at \$1.65 to \$1.75, but other grades are out of stock. New lambs' B supers

are rather scarce, and there is no accumulation noted, either here or in New York. June pullings are reported to have been cleaned up at \$1.05 to \$1.06 in the grease, or about \$1.38 clean, while the early July pullings have also been moved to a considerable extent at \$1.15 to \$1.20 in the grease, or about \$1.40 clean, the increase being mainly due to the longer staple of the later pullings.

Much interest has centered around the movement of South American and South African wools during the past month. In the former, the leading point of interest has been in the contracting that has been going on in Argentina and Uruguay for several weeks. Very high prices have been paid, recent quotations from thence showing a clean landed cost in this country of 79 to 82 cents in the grease, these figures being considerably above the parity of this market. Earlier contracts were made at 60 to 70 cents, f. o. b. the River Plate, considerable excitement has been developed, with Japan and German resident buyers keen competitors with Boston for the best wools. Recent estimates indicate that the total contracts to date for American account will run well up to 20,000 bales.

This market has been well cleaned up on Buenos Aires threes and fours, the few remaining small lots being held at 75 to 76 cents for the former and 70 to 72 cents for fours. Big sales of fives are reported to have been made during the month, 63 to 66 cents being the extreme range. Other reported sales of South American wools for the month have included Chubut Merinos at \$1.40 to \$1.50 clean; fine Montevideos at \$1.50 to \$1.60 clean; Montevideo 56s at 83 cents in the grease; 100 bales Montevideo 44s at 77 to 80 cents in the grease; 500 bales South American high quarter-bloods, scoured, at \$1.35; 50 bales Entre Rios half-blood at \$1.40 clean; 100 bales Buenos Aires Lincolns at 63 cents; a large line of Buenos Aires fives at 63 to 66 cents in the grease; 100 bales Concordia 58s at 85 cents in the grease; 100 bales Montevideo Merinos at 65

cents, or about \$1.60 clean; 100 bales choice. Montevideo 56s at 85 cents in the grease; a good line of Punta Arenas wool on the clean basis of \$1.40 to \$1.45 for 58s and \$1.25 to \$1.30 for 50s; and fine Chubuts at \$1.60 to \$1.65 clean.

Arrivals of wool from the River Plate have been fairly heavy of late, including 5,900 bales by direct steamer to Boston, and also large shipments via New York.

Americans are still buying heavily in Cape markets, two sailing vessels having recently been chartered by Boston houses to bring full cargoes to this port. The trade was considerably stirred by a report that the British government contemplated putting an embargo on shipments of wool from the Cape to this country. First definite information was conveyed in a cablegram from their South African buyer to Jeremiah Williams & Co., of Boston, as follows: "Embargo or compulsion impossible, but government possible purchaser of new clip about Oct. 1, subject to farmers' option." Request for something more definite in the way of information, brought a later cablegram to the same house, saying, "Conference of delegates from Wool Growers and government will be held at Pretoria, July 27, to discuss possible terms for the government to take over the whole clip." Though this does not mean an embargo, it does mean the control of the clip, so that American buyers will be able to get as much or as little as the British government is willing to release from time to time.

Cape wools have moved with considerable freedom in this market during the month. Good combing Capes have sold at \$1.60 to \$1.65 clean, with French combing Capes at \$1.50 to \$1.55, and fine clothing scoured wools at \$1.40 to \$1.60.

The trade is still waiting for shipments of wool to come from Australia, under the long-standing promise of the British authorities to release 45,000 bales to America. Many rumors have been afloat in the market regarding the probable shipment and arrival of

this wool, but nothing more definite is known than was the case six months ago.

Receipts of foreign have fallen off sharply during the month, being 16,333,419 pounds smaller in July than in June, but the loss was more than made up by the movement of the new clip domestic wools, the total receipts for July as compiled at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, being 57,405,888 pounds, of which 37,532,077 pounds were domestic and 19,874,811 pounds were foreign. This compares with a total of 40,536,729 pounds for July, 1916, of which 34,825,129 pounds were domestic and 5,711,600 pounds were foreign. •

Total receipts from January 1 to July 31, 1917, were 322,886,997 pounds, including 114,096,961 pounds domestic

We cannot now state the order in which the different breeds of sheep will be offered at the Salt Lake Sale, nor do we know which breed will be offered first.

and 208,790,036 pounds foreign. For the same period in 1916, total receipts were 321,578,325 pounds, including 131,624,906 pounds domestic and 189,953,419 pounds foreign.

Total shipments for the month of July were 22,549,861 pounds, compared with 23,516,876 pounds for the same month last year. Total shipments from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1917, were 178,397,509 pounds, compared with 208,155,544 pounds for the same period in 1916.

WILL BUY EWES

I am coming to the Salt Lake sale not for the purpose of buying rams but to pick up a band of range ewes. No doubt many sheepmen will be there who want to buy or sell range sheep.

C. X. JENES.

DIPPING DEMONSTRATION

At the Salt Lake Ram Sale a demonstration of spray dipping will be carried on under direction of J. C. Findlay of Australia, who has installed some of these plants in the West. Under this plan sheep are dipped without being immersed in a vat. They are driven into a closed room and the dip is sprayed on them so that they are thoroughly wet. One of these plants was operated the past summer at Wamsutter, Wyoming, and is reported to have given satisfaction. The people in charge of this demonstration agree to dip any rams purchased at this sale. We hope that flockmen will carefully examine the shower dipping, for if a way can be found to dip sheep without having to immerse them in a vat, it will greatly simplify the work of dipping and do away with most of the loss.

WORMS IN LAMBS.

Referring to your letter of June 28, our experience with carbon bisulphid as a remedy for internal parasites of sheep has been very unsatisfactory. Carbon bisulphid in capsule was tested particularly for the treatment of fringed tapeworm and two-thirds of the experimental animals died apparently from the effects of the treatment. Similar results were obtained in the case of chloroform. Highly volatile substances seem to be not well adapted for use as sheep remedies. Gasoline which has been more or less commonly used as a stomach worm remedy is rather dangerous because of the liability of pneumonia as a sequence of the treatment.

The most satisfactory remedy for stomach worms among those which we have tested is copper sulphate (bluestone) solution. A one per cent solution is used and from 50 to 100 c. c. administered according to the age of the animals, lambs receiving 50 c. c. or a little less, and full grown sheep 100 c. c.

B. H. RANSOM,

Bureau of Animal Industry.

Topics of the Sheep Trade

By J. E. POOLE

JULY receipts of sheep and lambs were the lightest in many years.

But for the anti-lamb agitation the market would have been in a much healthier condition. Chicago received 230,226 including direct Southern stuff to packers, a decrease of 67,596 compared with July, 1916. Omaha received 147,621, a decrease of 36,264; St. Louis, 60,195, a decrease of 20,978, and St. Joseph, 35,628, a decrease of 9,725. The falling off at St. Louis represents shortage of Southern stuff. The only market showing an increase was Kansas City, which received 74,207, a gain of 3,476 over July, 1916. Few Western lambs showed up at Missouri River markets and the cut in the Southern crop was indicated by the light run at Chicago.

Early August found the top on choice lambs to be \$14.50 and packers made a convincing showing that they were unable to market the product on that basis. Eastern dressed markets were demoralized owing to elimination of hotel and dining car trade. Lamb consumption in Chicago was cut in two. With prime lambs at \$14.50, good hogs were on a \$16.50 basis and choice cattle were quotable to \$14.25. Taking fleece value into consideration lambs were relatively low. Hogs on a normal run advanced \$1 per hundredweight late in July. Half a supply of lambs broke that market \$2 per hundredweight to which the cranks undoubtedly point with pride as evidence that their insane tactics will reinstate the wool and mutton industry.

Western lambs are not only late, but in poor condition. The July run carried a long feeder end which is something unusual. The country was hungry for them at the outset, paying \$15.25@15.50 for second cuts of West-

ern lamb bands, but the eat-no-lamb agitation exerted a demoralizing influence and at the early part of August this trade had dropped to a \$14.00 @14.25 basis. Fat and feeding lambs have been selling illogically close together, however, and unless the fat deal acts better readjustment will be necessary. There is undoubtedly a furor over finishing, in consequence of the big profits realized last winter, but feeders are timid and will back away if the manufacture of prejudice against lamb continues.

Now that Southern lambs have been

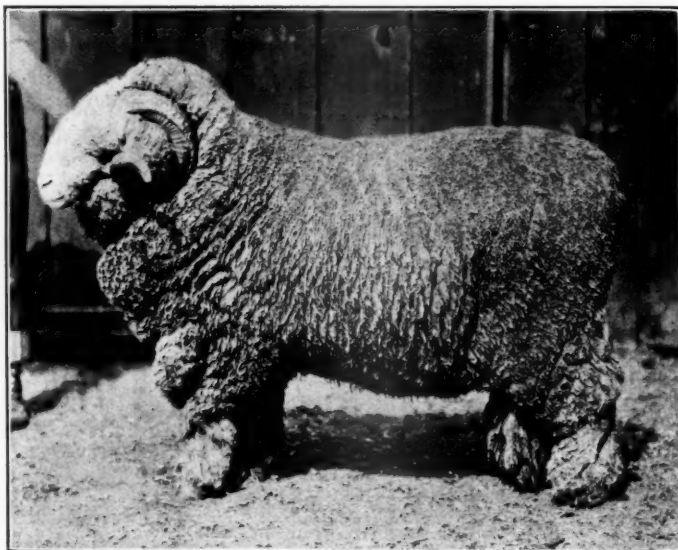
the worst of its vicissitude and that September and October will be healthy months, especially if the anti-lamb agitation subsides which will be the logical thing for it to do.

Breeding stock has not been adversely affected for the reason that it is abnormally scarce, but the agitation has resulted in cancellation of many orders. There has been a broad outlet for qualified native yearling ewes, averaging 90 to 100 pounds, at \$14.00 @15.00 per hundredweight, while mixed ages, averaging around 110 pounds, are selling at \$12 per hundredweight. Some trade in Western yearlings has been reported at \$16.00@16.50 per head, Southern buyers showing preference to buy them that way. That there will not be enough ewes to go around, so far as breeders are concerned, is evident.

Feeding sheep and yearling trade has been of small volume. Light yearling wethers are quoted at \$10.50@11.00 and heavy at \$9.50@10.25. It has been a \$9.00@9.50 market for most of the feeding wethers with ewes at \$7.00@8.00.

Despite dry weather in the West, which means high-priced hay, all reports tell of healthy demand for breeding stock. Wyoming has been an insistent buyer in Montana and Colorado, with the object of making winter losses good. In Montana the feed situation is bad and will probably force considerable stock to market.

The eat-no-lamb agitation has put a crimp in ewe trade in New York State. The New York Central road and the state of New York in co-operation bought a big band of Western ewes with the intention of distributing them among farmers at cost, but the agitation became effective at the moment



A Butterfield Stud Ram for the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

closely gathered and the best end of the native crop is in, Western stock will have the market pretty much to itself and with anything like good competition from feeders prices ought to brace up. Whenever a lot of native stuff is lying around in small bunches the market invariably goes to pieces as it is in many hands and salesmen are anxious to clean up. On the other hand heavier receipts in the hands of a few selling agents can be disposed of to better advantage. The August market prospect is not luminous, it must be admitted, but most people in the trade believe the market has seen

they were ready for delivery and early in August they were still in the hands of the railroad people. This is also something to which the agitators may point with doubtful pride.

Few native lambs have reached the market this year having been held back for breeding purposes. This is good policy where they are healthy, but questionable otherwise. Some early-dropped Western lambs have been taken for breeding purposes at \$14.50@15.25. If they can be made to weigh 95 pounds by December the proposition is good, otherwise, objectionable. Breeding late-dropped Western lambs is to be discouraged, but it will probably be done this year.

Western advices indicate that the lamb crop will average 50 per cent short. In Montana and Wyoming it is more. Sheepmen do not parade their losses, but enough is known to warrant the statement that in many localities last winter's losses put a crimp in the business. Cattlemen also lost heavily, but they have the advantage of going to the open market to restock which is denied the sheepmen. Putting in ewes at present prices requires nerve, but it is being done.

There will be market scarcity of old ewes for feeding purposes this season. They have been bought around \$10 per hundredweight. A hard winter wiped out much of that stock. The stock wether is a thing of the past, the recent annual movement of 300,000 head or more from Oregon to Wyoming and Montana having entirely disappeared.

Speculators who got in early have made money, but the value of late deals is questionable. Entire bands of ewes, bought early at \$7.00@8.00 per head, have changed hands several times meanwhile. In many instances yearlings with quality have been taken at \$18 per head. A considerable quantity of Montana yearling ewe stuff is held for fall delivery at \$16.50 per hundredweight and owners believe they will get the price. Some of the optimists predict that before breeding time arrives good yearling ewes will be on an \$18.00@20.00 basis per head.

Eastern feeders have not contracted many lambs so far, but Colorado has taken time by the forelock and is credited with having secured a million head in round figures. That there will be a big shortage of feeding lambs is a certainty owing to the limited crop and necessity for holding back ewe lambs in the West. Some breeders announce an intention to retain "blackface" lambs. Packers will be in competition with feeders on second cuts of Western lambs. Contracting on Colorado account has been done mainly at \$14.00@15.00 per hundred-

sult from holding back native ewe lambs no heavy movement of Western stock is possible. In some cornbelt localities there is a furor over wool and mutton, but enthusiasm is spotted.

Receipts of Kentucky and Tennessee lambs at Louisville, Kentucky, this year show a deficiency of about 75,000 compared with the same period of 1916. Prices have ranged from \$14 to \$18 per hundredweight making a new record. Winter losses were due largely to lack of care.

Feeder buyers in the East are being warned by their commission men to



F. S. King Brothers Ram "Big Chief" to be Sold at the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

weight weighed up at the loading point, the range being \$11.00@15.00. Last year it was a \$7.00@8.25 market on feeding account and those who have been in the game only a few years can recall the period when \$5 was a big price for their lambs.

New York has been a free purchaser of Western ewes for breeding purposes, Ohio has also been in the market and Kentucky has taken more than expected. While a considerable accretion to breeding flocks in territory east of the Missouri River will re-

get in early. "The Idaho run will be short and killers will grab most of it," said a trade scout. "Montana and Wyoming have few feeders and most of them have already been contracted. In September with a good corn crop the feeder market is likely to soar."

Few yearlings have gone from Montana to Wisconsin or Michigan for summer grazing purposes this season. Prices were high and grass owners reluctant to take a chance.

Come to the Ram Sale.

Interest In Goat Husbandry

By F. C. JACOBS

WHILE the humble and much disparaged goat cannot be regarded as a competitor of either cattle, sheep or swine, an \$8.00 @11.00 market this season has aroused interest in the genus capra. The goat has always been regarded as a joke, but in recent years he has been gradually acquiring standing at the market. Kansas City is the chief slaughter point and the bulk of supply originates in the arid Southwest. Like the steer the goat is migratory in its habits and thousands pass each spring through the Fort Worth and Kansas City gateways to Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota and other Eastern and Northern states where they do effective work as "brushers." In the fall they go to market in various conditions, few being fat. While a goat will subsist on brush he prefers more sumptuous fare and can be induced to discharge his duties as a "brusher" only by being kept down to the starvation point. One common practice of land clearers heretofore has been to market goats in the fall at whatever price they could realize, charging the deficiency compared with purchase cost in the spring to expense of cleaning brush. Under new conditions a goat can be given a grain finish as there is an unlimited demand for both meat and by-product.

Approximately half-a-million goats are slaughtered in the United States annually, Chicago, Kansas City and Fort Worth handling most of them. What becomes of the flesh is a trade

mystery. Formerly most of it was utilized for canning and sausage making purposes, its absorbent character giving it added value to the sausage maker, but at present only the toughest of "billies" go into that channel. Kids and fat, aged goats contribute to the meat supply. This season the dressed product has been appraised at \$12.00@15.00 per hundredweight. Packers assert, and there is no reason to question their veracity, that they sell goat's flesh for what it is,

available for commercial purposes slips into distributive channels without creating even a ripple on the market surface and much more could be absorbed without difficulty.

It must be obvious, however, that there can be no real competition between the goat and other domestic animals. The goat has been throughout the ages of great use to mankind and now that the era of cheap beef, pork and mutton has become a closed chapter of history there is no reason

why this usefulness should not expand. The claim is made that the goat was the first of all wild animals to be reduced to the domestic state. It has been aptly termed the "poor man's cow" and in some countries makes an excellent substitute for the horse. It can live and find sustenance where no other domestic animal can exist. It has been truly said that the cow can live where the horse cannot, that sheep subsist on grazing areas



A Cotswold Ram from the Deseret Sheep Co., Boise, Idaho for the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

but none was ever vended in that guise. Commercially there is no such thing as goat's meat; by the time it reaches the consumer it has been transferred into lamb or mutton and recent scarcity of aged sheep has given it a wide outlet.

Is there a place in livestock husbandry for the goat, other than in sections too arid for cattle or sheep? A goat champion will unhesitatingly testify in the affirmative. If current prices prove permanent this may be possible. Certain it is that the few million pounds of goats' meat now

where the cow would face starvation and that a goat will grow fat where the sheep could not eke out a living. Over much of the world the goat is indispensable to man, both as a producer of milk, meat and clothing and in parts of the old world he runs the cow a close race for primacy. Goats thrive in every South American country, Brazil having about 11,000,000; Venezuela, 1,800,000; Columbia, 2,500,000, and Argentine, 4,600,000. There are 4,500,000 in Mexico and 500,000 in Cuba. All over Latin America the

goat is raised primarily for food and milk; secondarily, for skins.

In the United States the goat has not secured a prominent commercial footing although since the Atlantic coast was settled by Europeans there has been an annual slaughter of some volume. It has been of some importance in the leather industry, but it has never fitted into the general system of agriculture. It is as a "brusher" that the goat has been most useful and there is plenty of scope in that sphere.

There are areas, both east and west of the Missouri River where the goat industry could be specialized and if good prices continue the industry will develop. Those who have tried goats in Northern areas assert that they do not do as well as in the Southwest, but these experiments were made when sheep were low and both wool and mohair realized far less than current prices. Mohair is selling at 75 cents against 30@40 cents before the war and both kids and goats have realized approximately 75 per cent of sheep and lamb prices.

The goat is immune to many of the diseases that render sheep husbandry difficult in the low altitude territory, the dog is less a menace than in the case of sheep and it is capable of thriving on land that would otherwise be worthless. Capital is already manifesting signs of interest and the goat herd may become a feature of the landscape.

KING BROTHERS' CONSIGNMENT FOR THE SALE

I shall try and get you a photograph of the Coffey rams as well as the United States Bureau of Animal Industry rams and our 25 stud rams that are going to the Salt Lake Ram Sale. We think our ram, "Big Chief," will be quite an attraction in the sale ring, as he has developed wonderfully. He could easily be made to weigh 400 pounds if he were fed. We have him halter-broken and he leads like a horse. We have some very nice lambs from him this year. The ram that the University of Illinois is sending to the sale has done very well. He should

go into the ring at 225 pounds. While he is not an extremely large ram, he is a very blocky one and an extra good one. We are handling him for Professor Coffey until the sale.

F. S. KING BROS. CO.,
Laramie, Wyoming.

MANY SHEEP TO MARKET

An Idaho flockman of long experience recently said to the National Wool Grower, "Every farmer in this part of Idaho is asking \$15 per ton for his hay in the stack. The way this hay is put up means that \$15 in the stack is as good as \$17 per ton, for it will not weigh out. The Idaho Farm Bureau has advised the farmers to

worth of hay to winter a ewe, and \$1 worth of cake will make the winter's feed bill \$5.50. This is more than most sheepmen feel like going up against."

BREEDERS ARE ON VELVET

"There never was such a demand for breeding sheep," said Jesse Andrews of Indiana. "A booming wool market is the one responsible factor. We have a bid on our clip of 72c, whereas a month ago 65c was the best offer available. Three years ago one sold the same wool at 21c and two years ago 26c was considered a fair price. Last year we got 40c in August for our clip.

"Any kind of a decent breeding ewe



Some Selway & Gardner Hampshires for the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

hold their hay and they are doing it. If I could sell alfalfa hay at \$15 per ton, I should sell every sheep I own and raise hay. It would be more profitable than running any kind of a game.

"So far our sheepmen have bought very little hay in the Boise Valley, and it is doubtful if they will buy at \$15. Thousands of sheep will be marketed from this section this fall. The range is good and where one can get at it, not much hay will be needed unless we have a hard winter. Many sheepmen have already laid in a supply of cottonseed cake so the demand for hay may not be great enough to use up the crop.

"At \$15 in the stack it will take \$4.50

gets a bid and the bidder means business. Purebred ewes are fetching \$80 to \$100 per head. I sold a flock of ewes in July at \$30 per head that were merely pretty good grades. 'This stock is not eligible to registry,' I explained to the purchaser.

"'Hell, I want sheep, not papers,' was his response.

"New York and Virginia have been free buyers this season and Ohio has shown a disposition to reinstate the sheep. The prospect before the breeder looks rosy for several years to come unless something unexpected happens."

Come to the Ram Sale.



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Sheep Salesman
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

"PEP"

"Plenty of it in our service"

Put your sheep in our hands when
shipping to Omaha and Denver.



GEORGE SHERRARD
Sheep Salesman, DENVER, COLORADO



SYD THOMPSON
Sheep Feeder Buyer
and
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OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Great Western Commission Company, Omaha—Denver



KILL'EM WITH CALKO DIP

CALKO DIP

(A COAL-TAR PREPARATION)

KILLS TICKS

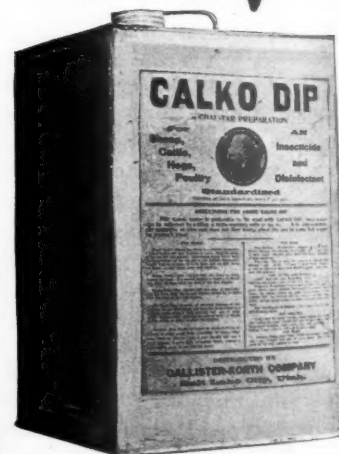
- Easy on the Sheep
- Does Not Harm the Wool
- Economical and Efficient

THERE ARE MANY DIPS ON THE MARKET
USE A DIP THAT KILLS TICKS
USE CALKO DIP

Sheep are too valuable to experiment with unknown dips. Last year more sheep in the inter-mountain section were dipped in CALKO DIP than in any other preparation.

WRITE TO
CALLISTER-KORTH CO.
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CONVENIENT
TO HANDLE
MIX WITH WARM
WATER AND USE





**"I Would rather
be Right than
be President"**

H. Clay

TO have the right standard and faithfully live up to it, this is the working motto of the Firestone Organization. Since Mr. Firestone founded the Company seventeen years ago, there has been no swerving from this quality rule. Success has come because Firestone standard is "right" and every member of the Organization upholds it.

The standard means that you must get riding comfort in the highest degree with a safe hold and Most Miles per Dollar on any road, through the whole year. Mr. Firestone's name on the tire is your assurance of this.

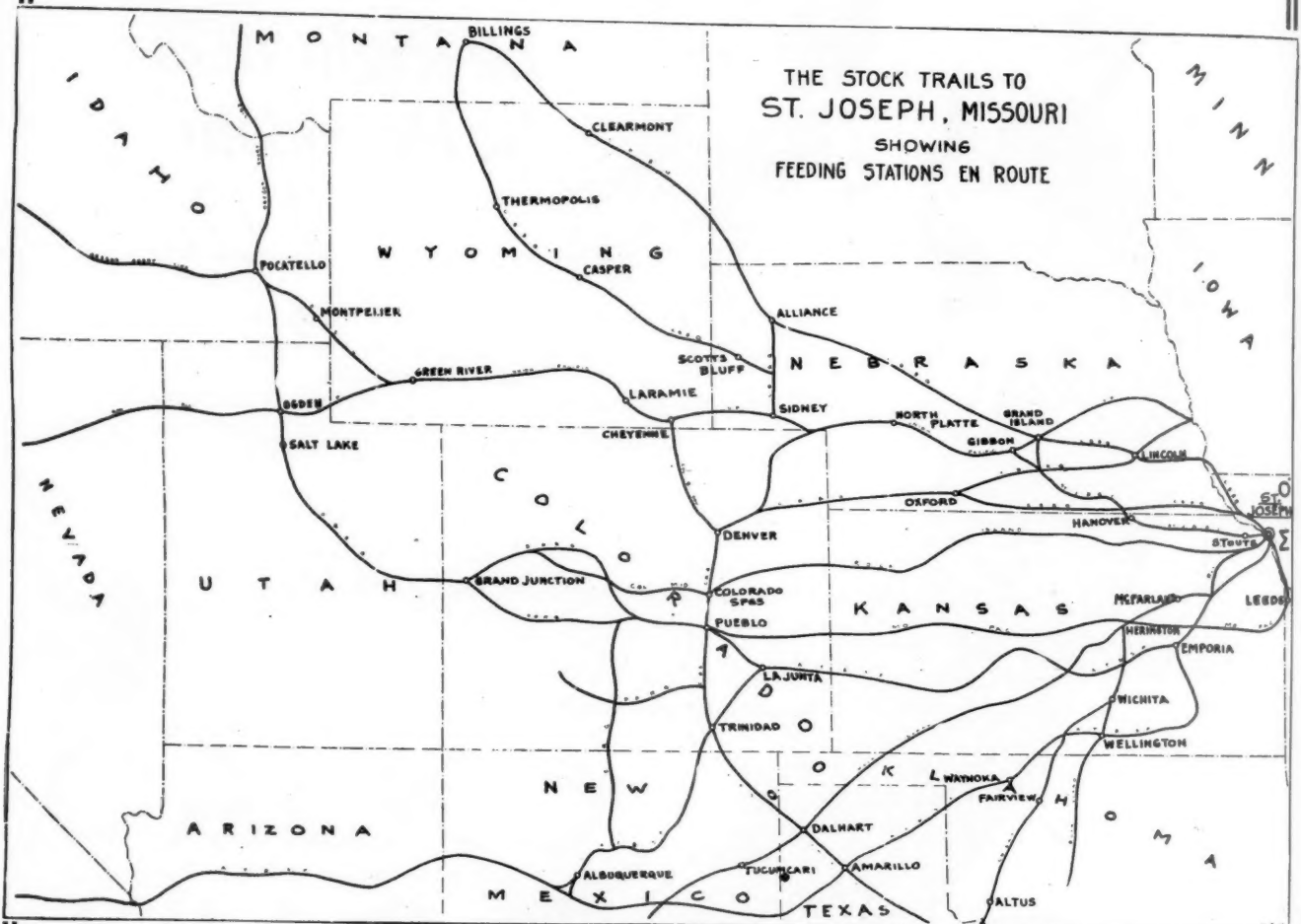
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The National Wool Grower

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(Incorporated)

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Edited by the Secretary

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THE RAM SALE

This is the final call for the Salt Lake Ram Sale, August 28-29-30-31. We want to urge sheepmen to attend this sale if not for the purchase of sheep then to study the different types that will be on sale. We have every reason to believe that we shall have 5,000 sheep on the sale grounds. This is more purebred sheep than were ever before collected at one point in this country. What a sight it will be. The cream of America's best flocks offered in lots large enough to afford an idea of the type each man is breeding. A show where 300 sheep were on exhibition would be a large affair, but here we shall have 5,000 head. There is no doubt about these sheep being sent to the sale. On every entry but two a forfeit fee of 75 cents for each sheep has been deposited with the association, then we have written all consignors within the last few days and we have their assurance that their entries will be on hand.

Last year we sold 2,455 sheep at the sale, this year we shall over 5,000. Unless we have more buyers than we had last year some will remain unsold. We have seen about half the sheep that will be offered and we can assure the public that the general quality of them is higher than it was last year. The man who misses this sale will always regret it.

THE LAMB BOYCOTT

The agitation for more sheep and wool that gained such impetus in cer-

tain sections of the country in July led to a nation-wide boycott of lamb late in July and it still continues. The public was led to believe that the sheep was about to disappear from the country and that our supply of wool would soon be exhausted. As a means of increasing our sheep stock a boycott against the use of lamb was generally established. The immediate result of this was a fall of about two cents per pound in the market price of lambs, with practically little demand for them at the low price. Women's clubs, hotels, dining cars and a considerable part of the public took up the "eat-no-lamb" campaign. Flockmasters in different parts of the country became alarmed, feeders cancelled orders for lambs, and farmers stopped the purchase of breeding ewes. Producers generally took the position that if lambs were not to be eaten there was no use in raising them.

Naturally blame for the ill-advised boycott is being shifted from place to place with a disposition to place the responsibility on the government as its shoulders are broad.

Of course, when the evil effect of the campaign became apparent the National Wool Growers' Association took what steps it could to counteract it. Press notices were sent broadcast setting forth the facts as to the sheep situation and telegraphic communications were constantly maintained with different departments at Washington. The Secretary of Agriculture sent us a telegram setting forth the fact that he did not approve of the boycott and he allowed us to publish his telegram in

which he made the following statement:

"Department has issued no statement which would have effect of boycotting lamb. Experts say prevailing custom of marketing lambs of weight of seventy-five or eighty pounds seems to be sound, as it enables farmers to dispose of them on a minimum consumption of feed, gives purchaser meat in handy weight cuts and leaves way open for the maintenance of maximum number of breeding animals."

The Food Control Bureau of the government was appealed to and Mr. Hoover took a very fair stand in the matter. We suggested to him that he appoint a commission to come West and study the sheep situation and in turn he asked the association to send a delegation of representative sheepmen to confer with him and go over the whole sheep situation in order that right measures might be taken from the standpoint of the nation as well as the producers of sheep. Such a committee has been appointed and will meet with him on August 16.

We are much impressed with Mr. Hoover's desire to be fair and do not place responsibility on him for the boycott. His position is a very difficult one to fill. He is charged with the responsibility of conserving the food supplies of the nation and he must have the hearty co-operation of every producer. We have assured him of the active co-operation of the National Wool Growers' Association in this work, and we feel when the situation regarding our Western sheep industry is once understood neither the sheepmen or the public will have grounds for complaint.

LIBERALITY OF WOOL GROWERS

We started out to raise \$5,000 to be used by the American Red Cross in the purchase of woolen blankets for use in our field hospitals in France. That fund has now reached almost the \$5,500 mark. It will be further augmented as time goes on. We are very proud of this donation and especially so when it is understood that it is er-

tirely apart from the millions of dollars donated by wool growers in the recent Red Cross campaign.

Our soldiers are now in France; hospital ambulances will soon be needed and we know of no greater work we could perform than to purchase and maintain one of the ambulances for the relief of American soldiers. After the work of the ram sale is over we shall set about raising \$1,600, the cost of equipping and maintaining one of these ambulances.

RAILROAD RATES FOR RAM SALE

All the principal railroads have published special rates for those attending the Salt Lake Ram Sale, August 28-29-30-31. The rates are generally 1 1-3 for the round trip. Probably some of the independent branch lines have not made such rates, but in case they have not tickets should be bought to the main line junction point and there the reduced rate may be obtained.

THE 640-ACRE HOMESTEAD

As we reported in a previous issue of this paper the food control bill was amended in the Senate so as to make all the land in Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota and Utah immediately subject to the 640-acre homestead law without the land being first classified or the stock trails withdrawn. Of course, such a proposition was entirely indefensible and the National Wool Growers' Association entered a protest against it. President Hagenbarth spent sometime in Washington urging the defeat of this amendment. To allow a homesteader to take up grazing land on which he could not make a living simply meant that the Senate was inviting the ruin of many families and large areas of land now devoted to grazing.

We are happy to announce that the House conferees refused to agree to this Senate provision so it was struck out of the bill. As the matter now stands no land is subject to the 640-

acre law until the stock trails have been withdrawn and until the land has been examined and classified as land upon which the homesteader may reasonably hope to make a living. In killing this amendment the House has rendered a great service to the West.

LAMB NOT HIGH

On August 8 the writer went to one of Salt Lake City's best meat markets to determine the price of lamb and find out exactly what the cost was to the consumer. Six loin chops taken from a real spring lamb were purchased at a cost of 40 cents. The price was 40 cents per pound and the six chops weighed just a little less than one pound. The cost of these chops at retail prices was therefore 6 2-3 cents each. After they were cooked two of them proved to be all a full grown man would eat at one meal. Thus by purchasing in the retail market the best part of a spring lamb one can obtain all the meat required for a full meal for 13 1-3 cents. Certainly such a cost is not unreasonably high. If restaurants, hotels and dining cars charge 60 cents for two lamb chops they are the people to boycott and not the sheepmen. We believe that where lamb chops are bought in bulk as is the case with restaurants, dining cars and hotels, they do not cost to exceed a nickel a piece. If the women's clubs would look after such institutions, they would uncover the real reason for high cost of meats.

OUR WOOL SUPPLIES

For the first time in history the government has taken a census of the supplies of wool in the United States available on June 30. The figures show that in the hands of dealers and manufacturers on that date, there remained 369,992,735 pounds of grease wool; of scoured wool the amount was 46,903,512 pounds, equivalent to 120,355,275 pounds of grease wool; of pulled wool the amount was 29,097,700 pounds, equivalent to 58,195,400 pounds of grease wool. Thus the total vol-

ume of grease wool or its equivalent in the country on July 1 of this year is 548,543,410 pounds. As these figures are given for June 30 they naturally do not include this year's clip, as very little would have been marketed previous to that date. It is, therefore, safe to assume that the coming clip which remained unmarketed on June 30, represented 250,000,000 pounds. Adding this amount to the stocks on hand and above reported, the total available supplies of wool for the country on June 30 would be 798,543,410 pounds. This does not include the amount of tops, yarns or manufactured cloths. We are rather astonished that the wool supplies of the country are so large, and certainly they are cause for congratulation as it is clearly apparent that with this enormous stock on hand there will be no shortage during the coming twelve months. Ordinarily our country consumes about 550,000,000 pounds of clothing wool each year, but by reason of war the consumption will be somewhat increased; the increase, however, will hardly be great enough to consume the entire volume of available wool.

Necessarily wool prices throughout the year will be high. There is no relation between price and supplies during a period of war, and it seems reasonable to believe that as time goes on wool prices will advance rather than decline.

FROM IOWA

So much has been said about the dogs and a dog law, I wish to say that the efforts of the Iowa Sheep Breeders' Association were granted and that Iowa has a new dog law, which went into effect July 1, 1917. It has caused some stir among the hunters. Iowa also has a closed game law on quails and prairie chickens; this is surely a good thing for the farmer. Sheep are doing well in this section, Merino wool selling up to 65 cents per pound. Some good ewes and rams are for sale here.

V. G. WARNER, Iowa.

Come to the Ram Sale.

FIRST FIGURES

ON WOOL SUPPLY

Washington, D. C.—For the first time in this or any other country a survey has been made of the wool stocks on hand, and the figures representing the holdings June 30, 1917, have just been made public by the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture. According to this summary there are 370 million pounds of grease wool in the hands of dealers and manufacturers who reported; 47 million pounds of scoured wool; 29 million pounds of pulled wool; 23 million pounds of top; and 18 million pounds of noil. About 56 per cent of the grease wool, 62 per cent of the scoured wool, and 45 per cent of the pulled wool was reported by manufacturers, and the remainder by dealers.

An effort was made to obtain information from all dealers and manufacturers in the United States who had wool, tops, and noils on hand June 30, 1917. Approximately 2,200 blank forms were sent out and only 54 firms failed to return these schedules. About half of the total number, or 1,138, indicated that no stocks were held. Many of the latter reports, however, were from enterprises which, though listed in wool-trade directories, do not carry stocks of wool, and others who were included in reports received from central offices.

Six grades are reported, ranging from fine combing and clothing wools down to carpet wools, all the latter being of foreign origin. Even without these carpet wools, the stock of domestic wools now held is less than the foreign.

Since these are the first figures of the sort, the department says it does not feel justified in making any statement as to the relative size of the supply on hand. It is assumed, however, that the war is making unusual demands on the wool supply. Comparisons can be instituted when future reports are issued. The next survey will be made September 30, 1917. Each succeeding one will give a comparison

as to all classes and grades of wool, domestic, held by dealers and manufacturers, tops, and noils, both foreign and domestic.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF MARKETS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 28, 1917.

STOCKS OF WOOL, TOPS AND NOILS, IN POUNDS, ON HAND JUNE 30, 1917.

Summary of Reports from 406 Dealers and 602 Manufacturers.

		GREASE WOOL.			
Class and Grade	Held by Dealers	Held by Manufacturers	Held by Dealers and Manufacturers		Totals
			Combing	Clothing	
Fine.					
Combing—					
Domestic	15,000,058	16,030,086	31,030,144		
Foreign	6,641,041	28,329,358	34,970,399		
Clothing—					
Domestic	13,973,245	7,095,429		29,068,674	
Foreign	8,257,415	3,018,970		11,276,385	98,345,602
Half-Blood.					
Combing—					
Domestic	10,493,765	13,969,196	24,462,961		
Foreign	5,306,905	12,308,338	17,615,243		
Clothing—					
Domestic	2,436,866	2,902,849		5,339,715	
Foreign	1,169,463	1,550,604		2,720,067	50,137,986
Three-eighths-Blood.					
Combing—					
Domestic	11,159,589	13,714,816	24,874,405		
Foreign	14,020,120	11,721,663	25,741,783		
Clothing—					
Domestic	1,698,726	2,471,321		4,170,047	
Foreign	7,570,177	1,029,566		8,599,743	63,385,978
Quarter-Blood.					
Combing—					
Domestic	8,490,858	10,979,542	19,470,400		
Foreign	11,366,016	35,984,626	47,350,642		
Clothing—					
Domestic	1,011,398	2,149,616		3,161,014	
Foreign	6,914,576	2,267,019		9,181,595	79,163,651
Low.					
Combing—					
Domestic	1,630,348	1,712,926	3,343,274		
Foreign	10,478,854	13,153,244	23,632,098		
Clothing—					
Domestic	246,981	222,194		469,175	
Foreign	826,338	154,903		981,241	28,425,788
Carpet.					
Combing Foreign	3,092,520	9,579,303	12,671,823		
Filling Foreign	7,633,712	14,448,230		22,081,942 (Filling)	34,753,765
Grade not Stated.					
Domestic	10,234,806	487,564			
Foreign	3,611,602	1,445,993			15,779,965
Totals	163,265,379	206,727,356	265,163,172	89,049,598	369,992,735

		SCoured WOOL.			
Class and Grade	Held by Dealers	Held by	Held by		Totals
		Manufacturers	Dealers and	Manufacturers	
		Fine.	Combing	Clothing	
Combing—					
Domestic	99,145	166,880	266,025		
Foreign		631,777	631,777		
Clothing—					
Domestic	1,378,306	3,284,264		4,662,570	
Foreign	2,840,381	4,985,514		7,825,895	13,386,267
		Half-Blood.			
Combing—					
Domestic	30,300	227,526	257,826		
Foreign	11,569	632,915	644,484		
Clothing—					
Domestic	719,250	2,032,603		2,751,853	
Foreign	484,341	1,199,412		1,683,753	5,337,916

Three-eighths-Blood.					
Combing—					
Domestic	366,221	726,241	1,092,462		
Foreign	275,619	555,583	831,202		
Clothing—					
Domestic	1,378,197	3,424,775		4,802,972	
Foreign	2,121,328	2,287,723		4,409,051	11,135,687
Quarter-Blood.					
Combing—					
Domestic	203,327	408,297	611,624		
Foreign	306,147	1,083,846	1,389,993		
Clothing—					
Domestic	1,288,883	1,696,722		2,985,605	
Foreign	4,127,216	3,690,610		7,817,826	12,805,048
Low.					
Combing—					
Domestic	98,126	47,679	145,805		
Foreign	153,297	144,236	297,533		
Clothing—					
Domestic	360,506	310,385		670,891	
Foreign	842,747	182,195		1,024,942	2,139,171
Carpet.					
Combing Foreign ..	178,023	327,046	505,069		
Filling Foreign ..	229,404	742,966		972,370	1,477,439
				(Filling)	
Grade not Stated.					
Domestic		216,727			
Foreign		405,262			621,989
Totals	17,492,333	29,411,184	6,673,800	39,607,728	46,903,517

Class and Grade	Held by Dealers	Held by Manufacturers	Held by Dealers and Manufacturers	Held by Dealers and Manufacturers	Totals
PULLED WOOL.					
Fine.					
Combing—					
Domestic	677,426	722,421	1,399,847		
Foreign	60,667	474,990	535,657		
Clothing—					
Domestic	851,783	906,780		1,758,563	
Foreign	474,664	202,224		676,888	4,370,955
Half-Blood.					
Combing—					
Domestic	1,134,509	815,138	1,949,647		
Foreign	38,019	695	38,714		
Clothing—					
Domestic	1,001,877	679,654		1,681,531	
Foreign	192,834	46,960		239,794	3,909,686
Three-eighths-Blood.					
Combing—					
Domestic	614,035	3,189,676	3,803,711		
Foreign	79,948	121,631	201,579		
Clothing—					
Domestic	943,769	1,026,350		1,970,119	
Foreign	1,000,641	204,561		1,205,202	7,180,611
Quarter-Blood.					
Combing—					
Domestic	335,710	1,065,209	1,400,919		
Foreign	1,092,711	758,534	1,851,245		
Clothing—					
Domestic	754,857	1,365,354		2,120,211	
Foreign	2,733,396	282,629		3,016,025	8,388,400
Low.					
Combing—					
Domestic	86,656	61,032	147,688		
Foreign	238,466	414,084	652,550		
Clothing—					
Domestic	580,674	104,224		684,898	
Foreign	957,197	19,700		976,897	2,462,033
Carpet.					
Combing Foreign ..	59,604	333,171	392,775		
Filling Foreign ..	1,838,597	248,331		2,086,928	2,479,703
				(Filling)	
Grade not Stated.					
Domestic	246,312				
Foreign		60,000			306,312
Totals	15,994,352	13,103,348	12,374,332	16,417,056	29,097,700

JULY SHEEP MARKET

J. E. Poole.

At the inception of August lamb trade was in somewhat demoralized condition. July was a distinct disappointment to the selling side. The market literally went to pieces for no other reason than the agitation against the use of lamb. Twenty-five cent declines on a single session were common. The first week witnessed a break of 50 cents to \$1.00 per hundredweight. The final week witnessed a slump. Eastern dressed markets went to pieces. Product accumulated on killers' hands and had to be sold at prices that necessitated the use of red ink to inscribe the figures. Hotel and restaurant men cut lamb from their bills of fare and boasted about it. Many retailers refused to handle the product. Always restricted the outlet became an extremely narrow affair. Beef and pork enjoy wide distribution, but the bulk of the lamb that goes into commercial channels must be dumped into half a dozen Eastern markets, New York Boston and Philadelphia being the principal. Packers realize the defect in their distributive system and intend to rectify it. Hotels, dining cars, restaurants and high-class butchers use the bulk of the lamb marketed, hence it was not difficult to put a crimp in the trade.

Aged sheep did better than lambs for the reason that there were few of them at any market and the agitation did not extend to mature mutton of which a limited quantity can always be used. Aged sheep averaged \$9.10 for July, or 90 cents lower than June. The average price of lambs for the month was \$15.65, or \$5.10 higher than a year ago. The close on lambs was \$2.25 @2.50 lower than June while sheep showed a 50-cent decline and yearlings \$1.50 compared with the finish of the previous month.

Packers aimed at making it a \$15 market for fat lambs most of the month and succeeded on the closing session, the market going to a \$14.50 @14.75 basis at the beginning of August. Much of the lamb crop sold at

\$15.25@15.75 during the month. The limit was \$16.50, but little business was done above \$15.75. The run carried a lot of \$15.00@15.50 native stuff, buyers showing a disposition to resort to the objectionable one-price system which penalizes the improver. Idaho lambs sold at \$14.75@15.85, the high point being at the inception of the season. Bulk of range lambs sold at \$15.00@15.75. The feeding lamb market was on a \$14.00@15.50 basis, the spread between fat and feeding stock being unusually narrow.

Western lambs began running late and were lacking in condition, but feeders went to second cuts greedily. Toward the end of the month, how-

to \$16.50, with the bulk of the business at \$12.00@15.00. Toward the end of the month this trade was adversely affected by the anti-lamb agitation, but supply was scant and readily absorbed.

Feeders of all kinds enjoyed an excellent demand. Western feeding lambs sold largely at \$14.75@15.25, with an extreme range of \$14.00@15.50. Western feeding yearlings went at \$9.70@12.10, feeding ewes, \$5.50@5.75 and feeding wethers at \$9.00@10.00.

While prices ruled high compared with previous years every other class of livestock was in similar condition. Receipts were light, the movement of

Settlers are not doing anything with sheep. Ultimately they may do so, but that is not their inclination at present. Winter losses were heavy, about 20 per cent of the ewes in the Eastern part of the state being wiped out and the result of this coupled with a bad spring is half a lamb crop. Wyoming and Idaho buyers have been picking up ewes at \$12 to \$15 per head and there will be fewer sheep in Montana next fall than in many years. Lambs are being contracted by feeders at \$7 to \$8 per head. This refers only to the plains country as in the mountain region to the west conditions are different. That is where they make fat lambs.



150 Rambouillet Range Rams from the Cunningham Sheep & Land Co., to be Sold at the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

ever, dry weather and the alarm over anti-lamb agitation depressed the feeder market a dollar per hundredweight, country orders being countermanded.

A few choice sheep sold at \$11.50 and at the high point ewes made \$9.75, but much of the time \$9 was the common price for fat ewes and toward the end of the month \$10.50 took good Western grass sheep. Washington wethers sold largely at \$10.50@10.75, Idaho and Oregon ewes, \$8.50@8.75, and yearlings \$10.00@11.50, yearlings making as high as \$12.50 early in the month.

There was always an urgent demand for breeding ewes, yearlings selling up

Southern lambs being even below early-season expectancy while the run of natives was light in volume and of poor quality. But for restricted consumption due to ill-advised agitation the month's lamb trade would have averaged at least \$1 per hundredweight higher. No apologist was needed by the trade in mature muttons or breeding and feeding stock.

MONTANA'S SHEEP INDUSTRY SLIPS

"Montana is not reinstating its depleted sheep industry nor is it likely to," said James V. Merriam, of Miles City. "The business is slipping, in fact.

"Expenses of wintering flocks will be high as drouth has been severe and the dry farmers are taking punishment. Hay is already being contracted at \$15 per ton."

LARGE SHEEP DEAL

We are advised that an Idaho flockmaster recently purchased one of the sheep outfits of John G. Taylor of Nevada. The deal involved 9,000 head of ewes at \$15 per head and some ranch property to the value of about \$15,000. The Idaho man who made this purchase has sold his outfit in Idaho at \$18 per head for the ewes straight through, including range rights.

OFFERS GOVERNMENT WOOL

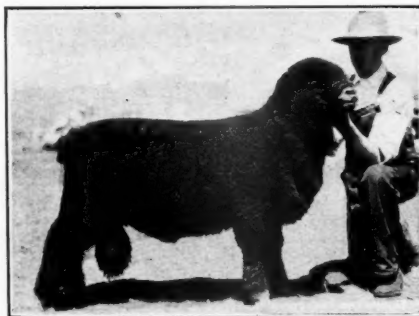
The Boston Wool Trade Association has again made an offer of 50 per cent of the wool in the hands of Boston wool dealers to the federal government. The details of the plans have as yet not been worked out, but the Boston Wool Trade takes the position that wool prices are bound to advance and that the interest of the government would be best served by the government's taking over its required supplies of wool at the present time. These wools are offered to the government now at the prices prevailing the first of August. The Boston Wool Trade seems to be more alarmed about the government's supplies of wool than is the government itself. We hope that the government will accept this recent offer, so that the Boston Wool Trade may somewhat relieve its conscience.

WANTED, MORE STOCK YARDS

An Eastern farmer somewhat crazed by the more sheep campaign recently visited our office and thought the National Wool Growers' Association should take steps to establish in Iowa, Illinois and Michigan central depots from which ewes and feeder lambs could be sold direct to the farmers. It was this fellow's proposition that it was a waste of money and time to have these ewes and feeders pass through the stockyards and hands of commission men and he thought there would always be a demand for this class of stock from the farmers and that we could simply ship this stuff to central feed yards and advertise it and the farmer would come there and get it.

While such a scheme may seem feasible at first thought, we cannot see where it holds any benefit for anyone. We have at different points in the United States well defined stockyard centers, equipped in each case with up-to-date and generally efficient stockyards. Custom has decreed that these are the points to which sheep should be sent for sale and the establishment of additional sale points would simply

result in confusion. The establishment of distributive points in Eastern states would be followed by the development of stockyards at such points, for promoters would not lose the opportunity to sell a lot of stockyard stock, if there seemed any possibility, however remote, of developing a stockyard. Western breeders would not be interested in shipping their sheep to small centers of this kind, for when they reach there, there might be no buyers, and if any there were, the competition would be very limited. A man might ship his sheep to such a point and find no market for them and finally have to return them to one of the larger stockyards. The Western stockmen when they ship East want all the competition they can get, and naturally they are going to seek the large stockyard centers. While the Eastern ag-



A Seely Ram for the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

itators may have convinced the public that there is a big demand for breeding ewes in the East, the cold fact remains that ewes are worth \$2 per head more in the range country than farmers are willing to pay for them. We have been criticized for making this statement, but we are prepared to prove that several thousand yearling ewes shipped to a feed lot outside of Chicago and sold there net \$2 per head less than the same class of ewes would have sold for on the range. Market quotations indicate that yearling ewes are selling in the East at around \$12 to \$14 per head. These same ewes are selling in Idaho at from \$15 to \$17 per head. So long as this condition prevails, Eastern farmers have no reason to expect Western wool growers to

ship them any considerable number of very good ewes. We understand that officials of the United States Department of Agriculture are collecting data as to Western ewes that may be offered for sale, and it has even been suggested that as a war measure concentration points for the sale of these ewes may be established in Eastern states. We again repeat, however, that the Western sheepmen would not be anxious to ship his ewes to such points. What he has to sell he expects to pass through some of the existing well-established stockyards, so that he may have the benefit of all competition possible. Prices will be low enough at best considering costs.

CHICAGO SHEEP PRICES

Price on bulk of sheep and lambs for the weeks:

Week ending—	Bulk	Top Sheep
May 5	\$11.00@13.50	\$14.25
May 12	11.00@13.15	14.75
May 19	13.00@14.25	16.00
May 26	12.50@14.75	17.00
June 2	12.00@13.50	15.00
June 9	9.50@10.50	13.50
June 16	9.25@10.25	10.50
June 23	9.50@10.50	12.00
June 30	9.50@10.25	11.40
July 7	8.50@ 9.50	11.50
July 14	8.25@ 9.25	11.00
July 21	8.00@ 9.25	10.75
July 28	8.25@ 9.00	11.00
Lambs		
April 7	\$12.00@15.40	\$15.50
April 14	12.25@15.85	16.00
April 21	12.10@16.00	16.00
April 28	12.85@16.75	16.90
May 5	13.65@17.50	17.65
May 12	14.25@18.85	19.00
May 19	15.75@20.25	20.40
May 26	16.00@20.50	20.60
June 2	15.25@19.40	19.75
June 9	13.75@18.00	18.50
June 16	14.50@15.75	16.00
June 23	15.00@16.25	16.75
June 30	14.00@15.75	16.40
July 7	15.75@16.25	16.50
July 14	15.25@15.75	16.25
July 21	15.00@15.75	16.00
July 28	15.00@15.50	15.75

LAMB FEEDERS GOING SLOW

Jim Starr, of Centralia, Missouri's largest lamb feeder, who finished 20,000 lambs last season, plans to feed again this winter, but he has not yet made any contracts for feeding lambs. Regarding prospects he said in a recent interview, "I do not expect corn to remain as high as it is now. I expect to pay very high prices for feeding stock, but the mutton and wool situation appears to indicate a high market for finished offerings." Thus far no Kansas feeder is reported to have contracted feeding lambs. One commission firm at Kansas City received wires from three different Michigan feeders the last week in July cancelling orders that had been placed for feeding lambs.

J. R.

HAY SHORT

T. C. Halley, the big Scotts Bluffs feeder, reports his section booming and the feeders enjoying a good season. However, prospects for the com-

ing year are that not more than half as many lambs will be fattened there as last year, owing principally to the fact that the hay crop is so short. Three sugar factories in close proximity have induced farmers there to plow up their alfalfa and raise beets. High grain prices have also caused many to raise wheat. High prices for feeders are deterring some, so that lamb feeding will be greatly curtailed in the North Platte valley. The sugar factories will have plenty of pulp which will probably be used for cattle feeding.

ROSCOE WOOD.

GOOD HAY CROP

Reports from Idaho, Utah and Colorado indicate a heavy yield of alfalfa. Both the first and second cutting was harvested in good condition and prospects for the third are good. In Utah and Idaho farmers are generally asking \$15 for hay in the stack and in many cases that price has been paid. The last week, however, has shown large quantities of hay unsold every-

where and the price has dropped in some sections. During the week contracts were made as low as \$10, but these were the exception. Stockmen are reluctant to pay \$15 for hay and if forced to do so will get along on as little as possible. Already large orders for cottonseed cake have been placed at around \$59 per ton laid down. This will take the place of much hay.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CONTRACT

Cotton Seed Cake, Corn, Hay and Feed, Stock Salt, Anti-Hog Cholera Serum and Virus

Write Us For Particulars Quick Shipment Always

BROWN BROKERAGE CO.

Eccles Bldg. Ogden, Utah

Keep Down Costs With Electric Power

The most economical, most satisfactory power to

Grind feed
Saw wood
Turn the grindstone
Hoist hay
Cut ensilage
Shell corn
Shear sheep, etc.

is Electric Power.

A small, inexpensive motor supplies all the power needed for these operations. It is always on the job, never runs out of fuel, and reduces fire risk.

Consult us about electrically operated farm machinery and operating expense. You'll be surprised at the low cost of both.

UTAH POWER & LIGHT CO.

"Efficient Public Service"

20,000 Ewes For Sale

We have for sale 20,000 good young breeding ewes—14,000 are in Montana and 6,000 in Utah and Idaho.

CULP BROTHERS, Cullen Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah

Range Ewes For Sale

Choice breeding ewes, 2 to 5 years old. All sound mouths, for October delivery. Some can go earlier. Almost any number.

Choice lot of Rambouillet Rams, range bred and raised.

We will be at the Ram Sale at Salt Lake.

Write, wire, or see us.

Roscoe Wood
DOUGLAS, WYOMING

Shower-Spray Dipping Plants

(Findlay's Patent)

**Ascending, Descending and
Transverse**

Output over 500 sheep every 8 minutes

Any kind of dipping preparation can be used effectually and, every sheep is guaranteed to be thoroughly soaked within five minutes. Two men can do the work of ten, and there is no risk of accidents or any injury to the sheep. It makes the old swimming tank method obsolete.

The first demonstration in America of this new system of dipping was given this spring at a specially erected plant near Wamsutter, Wyoming, when it proved an immense success and gave entire satisfaction to the flockowners. Cooper's Fluid Dip was used on this occasion, and fifty thousand sheep were "dipped" without a single death or even the slightest trace of injury. Numerous orders have been placed since this successful demonstration.

Our representative will attend the Salt Lake Ram Sale and will then meet flock owners and give them all the necessary information. A small sized shower-spray dipping plant will be erected for exhibition purposes and a short demonstration given if convenient. As Wm. Cooper & Nephews, of Chicago, have secured the sole right of supplying disinfectants at this Ram Sale, the proposed demonstration will be given with Cooper's three dipping preparations. Any sheep exhibited or sold at the Auction Sale will be "shower-dipped" free of charge, if desired.

Western Contract Company, Inc.

J. C. Findlay, Manager

508, 509 Continental Bank Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

MONTANA RATES TO RAM SALE

Referring to your letter of June 12th and my reply thereto of June 16th, relative to reduced fares to Salt Lake City for the Second Annual Ram Show, which will be held at that point August 28th to 31st, inclusive, 1917.

This is to advise that the Northern Pacific Railroad, as well as other Montana lines will authorize a fare and one-third on the certificate plan from all stations in Montana to Butte, Montana, certificates showing tickets purchased on the going trip August 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th to be honored at one-third fare returning from Butte, if presented not later than September 7th. Minimum attendance requirement to be waived. We understand that the Oregon Short Line authorized an open rate of \$17.35 from Butte to Salt Lake City and return, which will be available to passengers using the certificate plan fare into Butte.

A. M. CLELAND.

MADSEN'S SALE RAMS

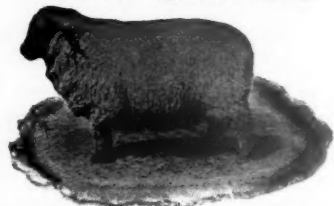
I have 150 choice Rambouillet yearling rams for your sale at Salt Lake City, August 28 to 31, also 10 good stud rams and 140 range rams. I think they are better than they were last year. I am going to stay by the sale as that is the way to sell rams. Naturally I have had chances to sell these rams at home, but I want our sheepmen to see them and that can best be accomplished at the Salt Lake sale. I also have for sale 600 purebred Rambouillet ewes.

J. K. MADSEN.

EWES FOR THE SALE

In addition to the entries for the Ram Sale listed in this issue the Cunningham Sheep and Land Company will send two hundred yearling and two-year-old purebred Rambouillet ewes. These will be specially good ewes and of exactly the same breeding as those used to produce their range rams. In fact they are sisters of the rams this firm is sending to the sale.

HAMPSHIRE



I offer for this season 75 registered Hampshire ram lambs, all from imported sires. Big, Strong Rams.
A. W. RUCKER,
Mount Morrison, Colorado.

Lincoln Rams

I have for sale 150 Lincoln Ram Lambs. All are sired by Riddle rams of the best quality and are mostly out of registered Lincoln ewes. These are choice rams.

ARCHIE M. PRIOR

N. Yakima, Wash.

Choice Yearling Ewes For Sale

I have 3,500 choice crossbred yearling ewes that I desire to sell. All are white faces but about 400. If taken soon I will make delivery of these ewes at Riverside, Oregon, on September 1st, for \$17.00 per head. These ewes are choice breeding stock.

MIKE J. JOYCE

Cullen Hotel

Salt Lake City

Stock Ranches For Sale

Stock ranch Southeastern Oregon. 3,000 acres land, 800 cattle, 400 horses. Ranch controls abundance of range and water. Grows 1,000 tons of hay, which can be increased. A good proposition. Price \$50,000 for land, \$50 per head for cattle and \$65 for horses. Terms.

16,000-acre ranch Central Oregon. Water for 14,000 acres, 10,000 under ditches. Artesian wells and mountain streams. Will support 5,000 cattle and 50,000 sheep. Best big proposition in West. Price \$30 per acre. Terms.

P. O. Box 177, Ontario, Oregon.

EWES FOR SALE

5,000 HALF-BLOOD LINCOLN EWES, varying from 1 to 5 years old. Very large and in good condition.

5,000 FINE WOOLED EWES, from 2 to 5 years old. These are large, smooth, heavy-wooled ewes. These ewes will load at The Dalles, Ore.

Apply to

G. W. DENSLEY, BAKER, OREGON

Ewes For Sale

2,200 WHITE FACE YEARLING EWES, delivery at Murphy, Idaho.

1,400 BLACK FACE YEARLING EWES, delivery at Murphy, Idaho.

2,300 FINE WOOL YEARLING EWES, delivery at Juntura, Oregon.

10,000 CROSSBRED EWES, two to fives, delivery about September 1, Riverside, Oregon.

5,000 CROSSBRED EWES, ones to fives, delivery about September 1, Juntura, Oregon.

R. N. STANFIELD, Weiser, Idaho

Fine Ranch and Sheep

I offer for sale this fall 8,000 ewes with forest reserve rights and 800 acres of irrigated land together with range. I will sell the 800 acre ranch with the sheep or any part of it. I consider it one of the best ranches in Idaho with ideal water rights. This is an excellent layout and shall be pleased to show it. It lies in the best fat lamb country in Idaho.

F. R. GOODING, - Gooding, Idaho

AN INTERVIEW ON LAMB FEEDING

W. A. Drake, of Fort Collins, Colorado, has demonstrated that he is the largest lamb feeder in America, and judging from results obtained and visible evidence of such results, he is likewise the most successful. He was one of the first large buyers to contract feeding lambs before they were dropped. He is an optimist, in spite of some hard bumps, and believes the Collins country the greatest in America and lamb feeding the greatest game and the most profitable for the people of his section.

He is widely traveled, is very observing, and remembers what he sees. He has covered the Western range sheep country thoroughly and can tell off hand the character and quality of the sheep in any particular section, and if he knows weather conditions can estimate closely the probable number and weight of the lambs at market time.

The observations of Mr. Drake, as given to a National Wool Grower representative recently, should interest readers. As most sheepmen know, he regards "last year as probably the best season feeders have ever known. While feeds were high in price, weather conditions were favorable and good gains were made. Linseed meal was fed at Collins last year for the first time, because its feeding value was so much cheaper in comparison to other grains. It proved very satisfactory and will undoubtedly be used extensively this year, if prices are at all reasonable.

"This last spring was the first time I ever used oil cake and self-feeders at the feed yards down at the market. We took a mixture of six parts screenings and, by the way, these screenings are so poor that everything of any value has been taken out of them, so that there is nothing but dirt, trash and refuse, like oat hulls and barley hulls, left in them—such screenings, six parts oil meal, and twelve parts corn, and put this in self-feeders after a day or two of heavy feeding and the

Shropshire Rams

I have for sale 175, well bred Shropshire rams, in fat, healthy condition.

PRICES ON REQUEST

J. L. NIDAY, Boise, Idaho

Lincolns — Cotswolds

We have for 1917 one car of Cotswold yearling ewes; 50 Lincoln yearling ewes; one car of Cotswold and Lincoln yearling rams; one car of Cotswold ram lambs; one car of Lincoln ram lambs. Also a few choice stud rams of either breed.

R. S. ROBSON & SON,
Denfield, Ontario, Canada.

1000

Shropshire Rams For Sale

C. E. BARNHART SUISUN, CALIF.

Lincoln Rams

I am offering for this season 75 Purebred Lincoln Ram Lambs. They are from ewes that averaged 18 pounds of wool this spring. These are big strong hardy rams.

David W. Kassens

Wendell, Idaho

lambs turned to them. They were given hay as they wanted. You never saw such gains as they made. Eight and ten-pound gains were common. Of course, they would not stand this feed over 30 days at most.

"We made good profits this year shipping down to the feed yards close to market, and shearing. While feed yard costs were about eight cents a head a day, the big gains and the market made them pay out.

"General range conditions the country over as to lambs are the worst I have known for many years. I contracted most of my lambs late in the winter and thought I had enough for my customers and my own yards but when reports of weather conditions and lambing losses reached me, I immediately proceeded to buy more to make my number. Hardly a contract will supply over half what growers figured on. Now my latest reports are of drouth and hot weather everywhere, so that weights are bound to be light. Just to show you what losses some had, I just received notice from one outfit that they would not have over two hundred lambs from a whole herd.

"Conditions in the Collins country are very good this year. We have about the normal amount of alfalfa hay, and the first crop has been secured in extra fine condition. This is the secret of success in making good gains, for lambs do not gain well on poor quality hay. The second crop promises equally good. They have a good crop of barley, of which we feed a great deal; its feeding value is within ten per cent of that of corn, and it is available in the fall before we can get corn. Barley acreage, however, is reduced this year on account of high wheat prices, and farmers substituting spring wheat for barley.

"About two-thirds of the lambs raised that normally go to the feed lots are already contracted, most of them before they were dropped. This contracting has gradually developed until this last year lambs were contracted before the ewes were bred to produce them. We used to go out in

the late summer and contract lambs for fall delivery. It used to be that the grower had to hunt the feeder buyer, but nowadays it is the other way around. The eagerness to secure certain lots has caused their purchase months ahead, and a powerful factor in aiding this trading has been the ad-

"SHEEP DISEASES"

Just published; 237 pages; 75 illustrations of breeds; poisonous plants, parasites, etc. Written from a western standpoint; complete, concise and practical. Price, \$2.50, postpaid, from author.

DR. E. T. BAKER, Moscow, Idaho

Rams FOR SALE

We have the following rams for sale in car lots or less.

150 Hampshires,

Yearlings. Purebred, unregistered.

300 Hampshires,

Lambs. Purebred, unregistered.

100 Rambouillets,

Yearlings. Registered.

75 Rambouillets,

Yearlings. Purebred, unregistered.

500 Shropshires,

Yearlings. Purebred, unregistered.

Also some very good unregistered, but purebred yearling Hampshire ewes. All of these sheep are range run and big, fine type, heavy boned stuff.

Address all communications to
Brown Bros. Sheep Co.
Twins Falls, Idaho

lamb
e that
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vancing scale of prices. But there will come a time when the man who does not note the handwriting on the wall that a readjustment of values is coming will get a jolt that will wipe him out. Then perhaps—the grower will get some of the profits that the buyers who have secured early contracts have attached."

Regarding prospects for next winter's feeding, Mr. Drake is going ahead as always in preparing to build new lots and feed his usual number. Speaking of the agitation for curtailing the use of lamb, he is not fearful of results unless some fool ideas which have been promulgated this spring should accidentally be put into effect. Of course, if dining cars should actually cut out lamb and mutton, and then hotels and restaurants follow the same cue, it might affect the lamb market. But it hardly seems possible to him that people have completely lost their senses, but will want to continue to eat the finest and most healthful meat produced.

NEAR LIVINGSTON, MONTANA

Sheep are high and scarce; very few in the vicinity have changed hands. Hay is being contracted around \$12 in the stack. Lambs are expected to be heavy this year unless it snows early and drives us out. Remembering the siege of last winter, we are already preparing for the next one, but hope we have it a little milder. The Wool Grower fits our conditions here; there's no open range, but Western methods of lambing, pasturing, camping, etc. are still adhered to.

RAY PRITCHARD, Montana.

CONDITIONS BAD IN THE TEXAS GOAT COUNTRY

Ed. L. Mears, of Menard, Texas, prominent goat and sheep owner, reports that conditions on the range in his district are deplorable. Not more than a 15 to 20 per cent lamb and kid crop was saved there last spring, because of extreme dry weather at lambing time and constantly since. How-

ever, he says that sheep and goats are better able to stand a drouth than any other class of livestock in that section. Mr. Mears says that the five Texas counties, Kimble, Menard, Sutton, Valverde and Edwards, which constitute the Menard district, are without question the greatest goat producing counties in the United States. They also carry immense droves of sheep, but the goats outnumber the sheep there.

J. R.

HAMPSHIRE

My February lambs are big masculine fellows, weigh 60 pounds at two months of age. Good for service by October. Prices right.

R. B. SMITH,
YELLOWSTONE VIEW RANCH,
Livingston, Montana.

Washington Hampshire Rams for Sale

10 HAMPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS
10 HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS
JAY S. ROCKWELL, Endicott, Wash.



HAMPSHIRE

I offer for this season

200 Purebred Hampshire Ram Lambs.

100 Purebred Hampshire Ewes.

10 Registered Hampshire Ram Lambs.

These are choice Hampshires dropped early.

J. J. CRANER, Corrine, Utah

Dispersal Sale of Registered and Pure Bred Hampshire Down Sheep

"2000 HEAD"

Owing to the death of James McClay, the famous flock of Colores Hampshires, located at Laramie, Wyoming, must be sold to settle up the estate.

There are 2,000 head of ewes in the flock representing the best breeding obtainable. One-third of the ewes are Registered.

75 Big, Strong, Yearling Rams 25 Imported Rams

The ewes are a very even bunch, with exceptionally good bone, they are well wooled, and of nice type, there isn't an old one in the bunch, the ranch has been sold and the flock MUST GO at an early date.

There may not be many opportunities to secure good Hampshires for some years to come. For further information, Rob't S. Blackstock, Donerail, Ky.

ROMNEYS

MORE WOOL—BETTER MUTTON



Champion Ewe 1916 International

3 Yearlings and 4 Lamb Rams For Sale

WRITE FOR TERMS

MARK HAVENHILL

152 CAMPUS AVENUE

AMES,

IOWA

Mention the National Wool Grower

Additional Entries For Salt Lake Ram Sale

Consigned by J. F. Detwiler., Filer, Idaho.

25 Hampshire Ram Lambs.

Consigned by Brown Bros. Sheep Co., Twin Falls, Idaho.

5 Hampshire Stud Rams.

100 Shropshire Yearling Rams.

Consigned by J. G. Berry & Son, Boise, Idaho.

20 Oxford Ram Lambs.

Consigned by C. A. Cairns, Meridian, Idaho.

20 Oxford Yearling Rams.

Consigned by Chas. Howland, Cambridge, Idaho.

50 Lincoln Ram Lambs.

25 Hampshire Ram Lambs.

Consigned by J. E. Magleby & Son, Monroe, Utah.

15 Cotswold Yearling Rams.



A band of 1000 purebred Lincoln and Cotswold Ewes. Bred from the best stock to be found in United States and Canada. Owned by Austin Bros., Salt Lake City.

Rams for Sale

SHEEP TRADE—

ST. JOSEPH MARKET

The supply of sheep and lambs at the St. Joseph market for the month of July was fairly good—while not quite as liberal as the same month a year ago, the decrease at this point was not quite so noticeable as at other market centers. Practically all of the supply received here consisted of natives with a small quota of Idaho shipments being received in the early part of the month.

Prices have gradually declined throughout the month until at present writing, values on all good fat lambs are generally around \$2.50 per cwt. lower than the high point for the month.

Aged sheep and yearling stuff have been very scarce and owing to the limited supply, prices on this class of stuff do not show quite as much depreciation as values on lambs. Prices on aged sheep of all classes show a decline of \$1.00 to \$1.50 per cwt. under a month ago.

The highest price paid for lambs during July—was paid for a shipment of Idaho lambs in the early part of the month. This price was \$16.50 and was paid for 13 double decks of lambs averaging 64 pounds shipped in by

Lincolns—Cotswolds

I am offering for 1917—**600 purebred Lincoln and Cotswold yearling and ram lambs.**

THESE RAMS ARE FROM PUREBRED EWES AND THE BEST REGISTERED RAMS. THEY ARE SUMMERED AT AN ALTITUDE OF 8000 FEET AND ARE HARDY AND ACTIVE. MY RAMS HAVE GIVEN EXCELLENT SATISFACTION.

F. R. GOODING,

:-:

Gooding, Idaho

MARKET

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Montgomery & Stevens of Mountain Home, Idaho. Our extreme top on native lambs during the past month was 16c. Since then, lamb values have gradually declined until the extreme outside price paid on the present market for best native lambs is \$14.00 to \$14.25, with Western range lambs quotable around \$14.50, on today's market. Native lambs have been sorted very closely and the culls have been selling from 9½ to 10½c.

The supply of aged sheep, while it has been light, has consisted principally of ewe stuff—very few aged wethers now showing up on this market; yearling wethers also being very scarce. Fat ewes, which were selling early in July from 10 to 10½c per pound, are now bringing around 9c. There is quite a demand for breeding stuff here and good black face breeding ewes have been selling from 12 to 13c with fair kinds around 9½ to 10c.

N. B. BLACK.

FROM NEW MEXICO

Our J. P. Van Houten has just called our attention to the fact that we have not sent in our subscription to your Red Cross fund. We are very sorry we neglected to do this before. We herewith enclose you check for \$50.

Grass conditions with us are only fair. What raint we have had has not been general. There was about 35 per cent lamb crop through this section of the state this year.

Prices on lambs are very strong. We turned down 15½ cents on lambs which we own and have under contract.

J. P. VAN HOUTEN CO.

LAMBS CLEAR THE WAY FOR WHEAT

W. C. Smyser, Sterling, Kansas, who was the largest individual lamb feeder in Kansas last year, turning out 12,000 head of finished lambs, recently had an offer of 5,000 or 10,000 head of Utah lambs, guaranteed to weigh 65 pounds in Utah, and capable of taking on a finish in 15 to 30 days, at 15 cents a

pound, f. o. b. Utah. He asked for an opinion from his commission firm with reference to the proposition, and incidentally said: "I have some corn that will not make much, and if we could get lambs to eat it off early we could

put the ground in wheat, as I think wheat will beat sheep this year." In parts where corn is making a light crop this conclusion may be reached by others, making a good early market for lambs.

Mt. Pleasant Rambouillet Farm



UTAH BOY

This flock carries many prizes in the West.

I offer for 1917 500 head of Registered flock headers and range yearling rams. Also 600 Purebred Ewes and 200 Purebred Lambs. Will sell in small lots, if desired. These will make great use for those starting in the sheep business.

JOHN K. MADSEN

Mt. Pleasant, Utah.

Phone 111.

P. O. Box 219

RAMBOUILLETS

RANGE RAMS
STUD RAMS

MOUNTAIN DELL RAMBOUILLETS



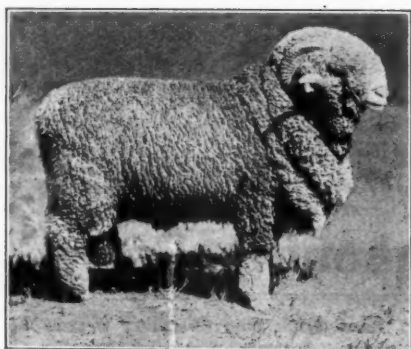
MOUNTAIN DELL RAMBOUILLETS

I offer for 1917 a select assortment of Stud Rams and Ewes as well as 1000 head of eligible to register Range Rams.

JOHN H. SEELY,

::

Mt. Pleasant, Utah



One of My Stud Rams

CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

My Rambouillets are large, smooth and well covered with heavy fleeces of long white wool. They are bred in a high, dry country and are very hardy. I have 2000 one and two-year-old rams for this season. If you visit California, call and see my flocks. My prices are reasonable and my rams will suit the range country.

CHAS. A. KIMBLE,
Hanford, Cal.



One of My Stud Ewes

BACK-FIRING

San Francisco, July 30.—A common way of fighting a fire on a National Forest is through the practice of setting back fires, according to Forest officers. A back-fire is a controlled fire set in front of an uncontrolled fire for the purpose of removing fuel from the path of the latter. The back-fire is kept from spreading by fire lines—paths scrapped bare to the mineral soil. Back-firing is an effective method of fire fighting. Forest officers, however, hesitate to use it except as a last resort, since it is dangerous except in skilled hands. There is always a danger that it will get away from control and increase the size of the original conflagration. Only the most experienced men of a fire fighting crew are permitted to set back-fires, and in order to obviate the need of setting them, control lines are constructed as near to the edges of the original fire as the heat will permit. A back-fire is seldom set down hill, as there is a danger that it will consume only part of the inflammable material on its descent, and at a turn of the wind or temperature sweep back up the hill again through the remainder of the material and across the control lines.

LOSS OF EWES

A party in Ohio, who sometime in May purchased several thousand half-blood ewes in Oregon to ship to the farmers in New York state, suffered very heavy losses in shipping the ewes. These were yearling ewes and were shorn and started out in good condition, but they encountered cold, stormy weather en route, and one of the men who accompanied the shipment tells us that 700 of them died before reaching their destination. This would be a loss of about \$9,000, and it is greatly to be regretted as the ewes were of unusually good character, and the man who was purchasing them was delivering them to farmers on a common sense basis that would have made sheepmen out of them.

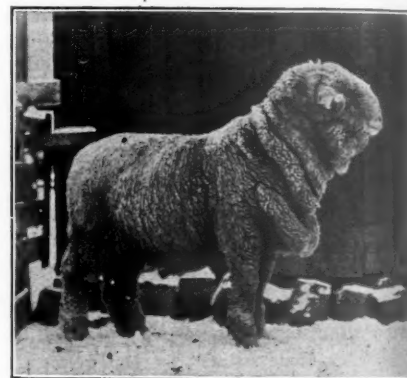
Messrs. HICKMAN & SCRUBY, Court Lodge,
Egerlon, Kent, England

Export Pedigree Livestock

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Specialty made of show herds, show
flocks, show horses for the Panama
Exposition.

Livestock is booming in North America, there is nothing to hinder importations required for exports from England, and the extra cost of insurance, freight, etc., is too small to make any difference.

Send for full particulars at once, if in a hurry, enquire by week end cabled letter. Americans ought to be importing bulls and rams by hundreds and we want to get busy.



One of Our Yearlings

Rambouillets—American Merinos

WE offer a large number of extra choice Rambouillet range rams as well as single stud rams.

We also offer American Merino rams in any sized lot.

Our rams are all rugged and healthy and have always given good satisfaction.

Everything sold for 1917 except 20 stud rams.

BALDWIN SHEEP CO.
HAY CREEK, OREGON



One of Our Ewes.

SHEEP AT PORTLAND, OREGON

A glance over the marketing of sheep in the Portland Union Stock Yards for the past month reveals a reflection in the market of the attitude of the producers towards wool prices and demands for conservation of flocks.

The receipts on the market have been small in comparison to former years, totaling some 11,000 head and including practically no able bodied ewes and very few ewe lambs. This means that producers in the Northwest are increasing their base flocks with a view to greater wool and meat production in the future.

Prices offered by packers and killers have been for the most part, attractive, extending from 11c to 14c per pound, which means a head price of approximately \$10 for lambs.

The disposition of the Northwest to replenish rundown flocks and to postpone profit taking at these prices would indicate strong faith in a substantial future for sheep.

The market of the month closed at \$11.00 to \$12.75 on lambs and \$9.00 to \$10.50 on yearling wethers.

PORTLAND UNION STOCK
YARDS CO.

BUYING COTTONSEED CAKE

Several sheepmen around Rawlins, Wyoming, have already bought their cottonseed cake for next winter. John Hart has purchased 400 tons and other outfits about 100 tons each. This cake has been hauled out and stored in galvanized tanks where it will be kept until wanted. This cake mostly came from Oklahoma and cost around \$48 at the mills. The freight rate is now about \$3.50 lower from Oklahoma than from Texas. I think your association obtained this reduction in February of this year. A movement is on foot among the wool growers of Carbon County, Wyoming, to band together and buy about 3,000 tons of cake in one lot. I don't know how it will turn out.

A. V. SIMMS.

Do not forget that the Second Annual Ram Sale will be held at Salt Lake City, Utah, August 28, 29, 30 and 31.

Stud Rams RAMBOUILLETS Range Rams



Our Champion C. Ram at Frisco

We offer for sale a large number of registered Rambouillet stud rams and range rams. Will sell in lots of one to a carload. We invite your careful inspection of our flock.

TUCANNON RAMBOUILLET & STOCK FARM
Dayton, Washington

Rambouillet Rams

We offer for this season 250 head of yearling rams and 200 two-year-old rams, all purebred Rambouillets. These rams are heavy shearers and have large smooth bodies.

ADAMS SHEEP CO., Carlsbad, New Mexico

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We are breeding big, smooth bodied, heavy woolled, open faced Merino Rams. A large number of choice Rams for next season.

L. U. SHEEP COMPANY
DICKIE, WYOMING

Stud Rams RAMBOUILLETS Range Rams



ONE OF OUR STUD RAMS.

We are breeding big, heavy woolled, hardy Rambouillets and offer a large number of Registered Stud rams and range rams for 1917—500 head for sale. We also offer a few hundred Lincoln and Cotswold Rams from Canada.

QUEALY SHEEP CO., Cokeville, Wyoming.

RAMBOUILLET RAMS

I offer for 1917 500 YEARLING RAMBOUILLET RAMS. These are big, smooth, heavy woolled rams from registered parents.

W. D. CANDLAND, Mt. Pleasant, Utah

RAMBOUILLETS



I am offering 250 RAMBOUILLET YEARLING RAMS and 200 EWES, all REGISTERED. Also 7 Young Home Raised Registered Percheron Stallions.

W. S. HANSEN
COLLINGTON, UTAH



I offer for this season 800 purebred Yearling Rambouillet Rams, large, smooth and heavy woolled.

C. N. STILLMAN
Sigurd, Utah

BREEDING EWES AT 15 CENTS A POUND

Yard traders have paid 15 cents a pound for choice yearling ewes within the past month, but so far none have gone to the country at that price. One Missouri farmer took out 95 head of black face yearling ewes weighing 58 pounds at 14½ cents a pound. The Missouri Valley Orchard Co., Belton, Mo., bought 257 Western ewe lambs with the wool on April 12th this year, at \$14.75. The sale of the wool reduced the cost to \$7.25 a head. These ewes were offered on the market July 21st, and were sold at \$11 a head. Geo. Miller, Tina, Mo., bought Western lambs last fall, and returned them to market July 17th, this year. He sold the ewes, 70 head, 68 pounds average, at 14 cents a pound to a countryman, and the yearling wethers, 67 head, 73 pounds average, at 11¼ cents a pound, to killers.

J. R.

SHIPMENT FROM MONTANA

Despite the heavy shipments of cattle to the Eastern and Western markets during the last two years, it is declared by L. L. LaRue, stock agent for the Milwaukee & St. Paul, that there are twice as many cattle in the state than there were two years ago. He cites one shipment of 15,000 head of young Texas steers being brought to Montana this summer. He predicts the movement this year will be both earlier and heavier because of the scarcity of feed and the drouth.

"The movement of sheep from Washington has already begun," he said, "but Montana sheepmen, who have been holding their stock because of the high prices for wool and mutton, will not ship until later, and then only in small quantities, preferring to keep their stock here. The hay yield will be up to the average, it is thought. The sheep situation is not so poor as many have been led to suspect because of the heavy shipments last year. Many sheep were returned to the state in anticipation of high wool prices."

L. S.

NEW SHEEP BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., July 26.—The Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture has issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 840 relating to farm sheep raising for beginners. The Bulletin was prepared by F. R. Marshall and R. B. Millin of the Animal Husbandry Division.

The Bulletin is designed to stimulate interest in sheep raising especially on the farms of the Middle West, the South, and the East, and it contains 24 pages of instructions and directions in sheep raising. Among the statements in the Bulletin are the following:

"Lambs and wool are in strong demand and prospects are good for profit in raising sheep on the farm.

"Several million acres of land in the United States which produce good summer feed for sheep are not grazed at present.

"Sheep raising does not require expensive equipment or heavy labor, but does require study and continuous attention.

"Early fall is the best time to start a flock. Good grade ewes and a purebred ram are the best for beginners.

"The beginner may acquire experience with less than 20 ewes, but for economy of time and fencing, and to assure proper care, flocks of 60 or more ewes are better.

"In most cases lambs are most profitable if made ready for market at about 4 months, weighing 65 to 75 pounds.

"Unless the flock has a very large territory to range over it is necessary to make divisions of the pastures or to use seeded forage crops. This permits the change of grazing ground necessary to insure the health and thrift of the lambs."

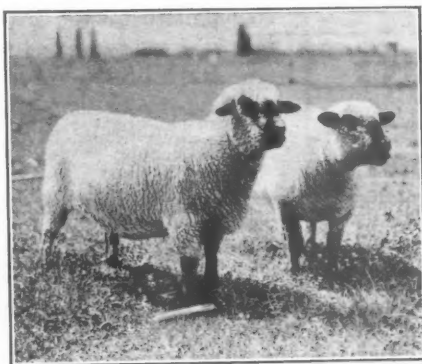
Copies of the Bulletin may be obtained free from the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture or by writing to one of the senators or members of the House of Representatives representing the state of the writer.

BUTTERFIELD LIVE STOCK CO., Ltd.

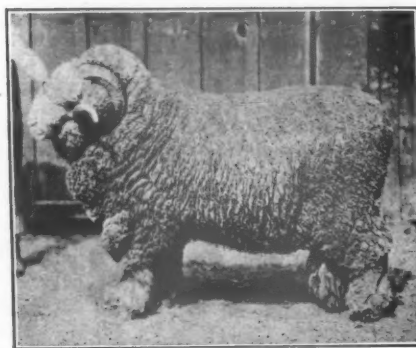
Breeders of High Class Registered and Pure Bred Sheep

Rambouillets, Hampshires Lincolns

Do not fail to examine our sheep reserved for the Salt Lake
Sheep Sale at Salt Lake City, August 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st.



**Butterfield Hampshire Ewes Re-
served for the Salt Lake
Sheep Sale.**



**A Butterfield Rambouillet Ram
Reserved for the Salt Lake
Sheep Sale.**

With prospects for even higher Wool and Mutton prices
owing to a world shortage you cannot afford to use inferior
breeding stock.

Inspection and Correspondence Invited

BUTTERFIELD LIVE STOCK CO., Ltd.

WEISER, IDAHO

SHEEP IN SOUTHERN UTAH

The sheep industry in southern Utah has a very promising and inviting future. Sheep owners and farmers are just waking up to the fact that sheep are truly worthy of the best attention that can be given them. In

the past sheep have been run on the big wholehearted Western plan of the hit or miss methods, but they are changing fast. The winter range is being taken up by homesteaders. Nearly every wool grower in this country is seeking quality instead of quantity. The up-to-date sheepman is

preparing to feed his sheep through the winter. Some wide-awake sheepmen can see that the dry farmer is the coming savior of thousands upon thousands of sheep that otherwise would have to be taken out of the country, and they encourage and assist the dry farmer to grow such crops as can be fed to sheep as forage. Personally I take much interest in encouraging the dry farmer to put his land in the most perfect condition and plant crops that will build up the soil and furnish feed for sheep, the best money getters in the world. Such crops as soy beans, Emmer or Speltz, Feterita, Pencillaria, Canadian field peas and others of their kind will prove the dry farmer's most faithful friends, and the sheepman will be anxious to pay good round prices for the grains and forage. Send me some sample copies of the Wool Grower because I believe I can get some subscribers.

D. WILSON, Woodward, Utah.

America's best rams will be at the Salt Lake Sale.

COATES BROTHERS Wool Commission Merchants

127 Market St., PHILADELPHIA

Solicit consignments and offer best facilities for the handling and sale of wool. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading. Write for our booklet recently issued "*How to Sell Your Wool Advantageously.*"

ATTENTION WOOL GROWERS

SALTER BROTHERS & COMPANY

WOOL BROKERS—216 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Solicits wool shipments for direct sale to the mills. Always sold subject to shippers consent. LIBERAL ADVANCES. BEST OF REFERENCES.

RAMBOUILLETS

200 Registered

800 Pure Bred
Range



BRED and RAISED
by

R. A. JACKSON

Tucannon Ranch
DAYTON, WASH.

We have purchased without reservation and offer for sale, in quantities from one to a carload, the entire flock of the celebrated R. A. JACKSON Rambouillet yearling rams. Select rams for FLOCK HEADERS. One carload entered at the 2nd Annual Ram Sale at Salt Lake City.

WE ALSO OFFER

500 Pure Bred Lincoln Rams.

150 Pure Bred Hampshire Rams.

50 Pure Bred Oxford Rams.

PENDLETON SHEEP CO.,

Pendleton, Oregon

T. F. BOYLEN, Manager.

GREAT BRITAIN'S WOOL

Proposals for Future Control

We have received a copy of a Report on Wool, presented recently by the Textiles Committee of the British Board of Trade, dealing especially with the international economic aspect of the subject. The Committee summarizes its conclusions as follows:

Of the world's total production of clothing wools in 1915 the British Empire produced more than 50 per cent. Of merino or fine wools the Empire contributed 63 per cent, and of cross-bred wools 40 per cent.

Inasmuch as the domestic clips of the United States and most European countries are consumed in the Home market, and are far from sufficient to meet the requirements of their woolen industries, they are dependent for their additional supplies on the wool exporting countries of the world, which may be divided into two groups—the British Empire and South America.

Of the world's production for export, the British Empire contributed 68 per cent and South America 32 per cent. Taking the two types of wool, we find the exportable production as follows: Merino: British Empire, 85 per cent; South America, 15 per cent. Crossbred: British Empire, 46 per cent; South America, 54 per cent.

The finer merino wools are virtually a monopoly of the British Empire, and before the war enemy countries consumed about 30 per cent of the British supplies. These wools are a vital necessity for the production of the finer German and Austrian textiles, in which Germany and Austria excel. It would not be practicable to substitute South American merino wools for them, as they produce fabrics which are much rougher to handle. The British Empire, therefore, is in a position to completely control the supplies of raw material for the German fine wool dress goods trade.

There has been of late years a serious decline in the production of merino wools, owing to (a) serious droughts

Ship YOUR Sheep Pelts

TO

Utah Hide & Livestock Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1891)

Salt Lake City

Utah

MARKET PRICES THE YEAR 'ROUND

WOOL

SHEEP PELTS

WOOL

Your WOOL and SHEEP PELTS are MORE VALUABLE to you when you let US sell them direct to the Manufacturers and Wool Pulleries for you on commission, for you get the FULL VALUE of them. You KNOW what you have to Pay us and we know what we are to Receive for our SERVICES. There is no speculative margin. You get the FULL MARKET, we get our commission. Your WOOL and SHEEP PELTS are sold on the open market like your live stock and you have found the commission way the BEST in that, WHY NOT in selling your WOOL and SHEEP PELTS? Ship your wool and sheep pelts now to us and let your returns and our services speak for themselves. Shipping tags furnished free. Correspondence solicited.

C. J. MUSTION WOOL COMMISSION COMPANY

(The Only Strictly Commission House in Kansas City)

1739-1745 Genesee Street,

Opposite Stock Yards.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

FARNSWORTH, STEVENSON & CO.

Established 1848

WOOL MERCHANTS

Domestic Wools of All Descriptions Sold on Commission

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

116-122 FEDERAL STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

Jeremiah Williams & Co.

WOOL

Commission
Merchants

481 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Western Office, McIntyre Building, Salt Lake City, Utah

"We buy and sell everything"
UTAH-IDAHO BROKERAGE COMPANY
 No. 339 West 2nd South Street
 Phone Was. 2987. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
 Hay, corn, cotton seed cake, oats, barley
 or anything that the sheepman needs.

COTTON SEED CAKE, MEAL AND CORN

Avoid the freight delays that existed last season by giving us your order early for cottonseed cake. We will start quoting latter part of August for winter delivery.

Have few cars for immediate shipment if required, highest grade protein.

COLLINS BROKERAGE COMPANY
 202 Ness Bldg., across from Cullen Hotel.

in Australia and a consequent reduction in the number of sheep; (b) the fact that crossbred sheep are gradually supplanting merinos, owing to the requirements of the frozen meat trade; (c) the gradual encroachment of arable upon pastoral land in South America.

This shortage has been intensified by the enormous increase in the American consumption of merino wool, due to (a) the placing of wool on the free list of imports into the United States of America by the Tariff Act of 1913; and (b) the enhanced purchasing power of the United States resulting from the war.

The decrease in Continental con-

sumption during the war has been offset by the increase in the military demand for wool.

The result of these factors is a world wide depletion of wool stocks, and a current level of prices fully 75 per cent above prewar averages.

After the war there is likely to be an increased demand, due to (a) the demand for civilian clothes by the troops as they are disbanded; (b) the enormous demand for civilian requirements, which has been postponed during the war; (c) the requirements of the Allies to restock the devastated districts, and to extend their manufacturing industries; (d) the probable continuation of the United States demand, due to the great prosperity of that country; (e) the urgent needs of Germany and Austria, which countries, it may be assumed, are almost entirely depleted of raw wool.

In view of the future shortage of wool, particularly merino, and in order (a) to fulfill our obligation to our Allies, to which we are pledged by the Paris Conference; (b) to safeguard our own industrial requirements; (c) to prevent the export of wool to present enemy countries, there appears to be urgent need of efficient control of the Imperial wool supplies after the war.

Such control can only be exercised by H. M. Government with the consent and co-operation of the wool growing Dominions, and any scheme should be formulated in close consultation with the Dominions' Governments.

Control might be exercised, with or without an export duty, in two ways: (a) By a system of controlling exports by license, or (b) by State purchase.

Recommendation.

The Committee recommends that, in view of the serious shortage of wools for clothing purposes, particularly of merinos, and in view of the predominant position of the British Empire in the production of these wools, H. M. Government should be urged to convene, at an early date, a conference of the representatives of the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, in order

Get Our Prices Before Buying

COTTONSEED CAKE

OUR DOMINO SIZE FOR SHEEP is the best on the market and guaranteed to be uniform in size throughout.

Largest outfit in the Southwest; Ten Mills; Shipments on Time.

Your contract with us is absolutely safe.

Wire us COLLECT for delivered prices.

THE CHICKASHA COTTON OIL COMPANY

B. P. Siddons, Mgr.

300 Livestock Exchange Bldg.,

Denver, Colorado.

Cotton Seed Meal and Cracked Cake

NUT AND PEA SIZE FOR SHEEP

TEXOMA, brand _____ 43 to 45% Protein

SUNSET, brand _____ 41 to 43% Protein

INTERSTATE, brand _____ 38½ to 41% Protein

PANHANDLE, brand _____ 36 to 38% Protein

CENTEX, brand _____ 30 to 33% Protein

PEANUTO Peanut Cake and Meal _____ 36 to 38% Protein

Ask us for Prices delivered anywhere

Agents Wanted

TEXAS CAKE & LINTER CO., Dallas, Texas

DEALERS IN CAR LOTS

Globe A-1 Brand Cottonseed Meal, Cottonseed Pea and Nut Cake

45% Protein and Fat. Prompt shipment from Los Angeles, Cal.

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn, Timothy, Alfalfa, Rock Salt.

GLOBE GRAIN & MILLING CO.

No. 302 Kearns Bldg., Salt Lake City.

Also Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.

to formulate a workable scheme for the effective control of the distribution of all wool grown within their territories, with a view to (a) the fulfillment of the pledges to the Allies, as laid down in the Paris Resolutions; (b) the complete safeguarding of British industrial requirements; and (c) the utilization of the wool resources of the Empire to their fullest capacity as a means for bargaining or otherwise.

The Committee suggests that a co-ordinated policy of shipment under license during the period of reconstruction offers the less difficulties. Under such a scheme, exports to enemy countries would be prohibited for a period of at least one year after the conclusion of peace, and for such further period as might be found desirable, and exports to neutral countries would be restricted to the quantity of wool available after satisfying the requirements of the British Empire and its Allies.

Come to the Ram Sale.

SHEEP IN NEW MEXICO

A New Mexico sheepman visited our office a few days ago and had the following to say: "The sheep industry in New Mexico is in fairly good shape. Ewes are selling at \$12 to \$14 per head. Rams are very scarce and high. Our range is being settled there the same as in the Northwest, but not so rapidly; still we are losing out and it is becoming more difficult to get sheep from place to place through the country. Many are adopting the policy of shipping to their summer ranges, but that is expensive even though the railroads have made special rates. Under the direction of the government our Indians are raising more sheep and sooner or later we shall not be permitted to graze sheep on these Indian Reservations. However, many of our sheepmen have bought large tracts of land in the last few years and these men will stay in the business. Our land that is being homesteaded will sooner or later pass into the hands of large stockmen, for a homesteader

cannot hope to make it stick. However, this land is going to cost a lot of money, and as it will materially increase the expense of raising sheep and cattle, it means that high prices must always prevail for these commodities, or else the stockmen cannot afford to raise them."

MORE SHIPPERS—LESS WOOL

A Big Timber, Montana, paper enumerates the shipments of wool from the warehouse there, which shows a total for the year of 450,000 pounds, a decrease of 250,000 pounds as compared with last year. The remarkable feature of the story is that while Big Timber was one of the leading wool shipping points of the state for a number of years with an average of more than a million pounds, the shipments were made by not to exceed a dozen firms. This year it takes more than half a column to enumerate the shippers, whose consignments run from the product of a single sheep or two to 5,000 head.

L. S.

The Knollin Sheep Commission Company

C. H. SHURTE, President and General Manager



Above bunch of 925 wethers sold for R. N. Stanfield, July 26th at \$10.75, averaging 112 lbs.
This is the highest price any range sheep ever sold at in Chicago.

When you
want full
market
values for
your sheep
and lambs,
consign
them to us.

EWES AT \$15 IN MONTANA

The Powers Brothers' Land & Livestock Company has disposed of 1,500 ewes with 375 lambs thrown in at \$15 a head, said to be the highest price ever paid for sheep in Carbon County. The sheep were bought by Joseph Hanlon of this city and put in as his interest in the Red Rock Sheep Company, just organized.

L. S.

Save the Sheep!

The Shepherd's worth is estimated by the number of sheep he can save. No herder can save the sheep without the proper equipment.

The proper equipment is always labeled, "Nigger Boy Brand," and has signified the standard of quality for thirty years in

**Harness, Saddles, Pack
Outfits, Hobbles, Sheep-
men's Blankets, Water
Bags, etc.**

If your dealer does not know all about the "Nigger Boy Brand," write us, for we specialize on Sheepmen's equipments.

**J. G. Read & Bros.
Company**
Ogden :: Utah

WOOL IN WYOMING

Billings, Mont., July.....—Wyoming flockmasters will receive from \$14,750,000 to \$15,000,000 for their 1917 wool clip, according to Dr. Hugh Millard, secretary of the state board of sheep commissioners, who estimates the yield at from 29,500,000 to 30,000,000 pounds. He is compiling the figures on reports of sales and actual shipments to state wool warehouses. While the clip itself is a great deal short of making a new record, the increased price per pound will make the returns several million dollars greater than heretofore. He fixes the average price paid flockmasters this year at 50 cents.

The wool warehouse at Powder River together with two carloads of wool has been burned, and the loss is estimated at \$50,000, 100,000 pounds of wool, in round figures, having been destroyed. The fire is thought to be of incendiary origin. No arrests have been made.

Great activity continues in the wool districts of Wyoming, a number of important sales having been made, including the following: Robinson company, Lincoln county, 30,000 pounds, at 58 cents; Walter Fenn, Lincoln county, 20,000 pounds, at 55 cents; Nelson Case, Lincoln county,

25,000 pounds at 55 cents, all going to Hallowell, Jones & Donald of Boston. Frank Brower of Fremont county, has contracted his 50,000-pound clip to Silberman Brothers of Chicago, at 55 cents, while that firm also secured the 250,000-pound clip of the Yellowstone Sheep Company at 50 cents. Jeremiah Williams & Co., of Boston, secured the 50,000-pound clip of Fonce Sparks at 50 cents, and Silberman Brothers took over the Charles Sparks clip of 30,000 pounds at 50 cents.

L. W.

OREGON WHEAT SHORT

Early in the spring the outlook for a bumper crop of wheat and barley in eastern Oregon and Washington was excellent. However, June proved a dry, hot month and thousands of acres of wheat were literally cooked just as it was filling. Barley received the same dose. The result is that an enormous acreage of both wheat and barley has been cut for hay. The yield of shriveled wheat will be large. In eastern Oregon \$2 per hundred is the asking price for barley with only a small supply in sight.

America's best rams will be at the Salt Lake Sale.

HAVE you ever considered the value of a motor car in the combined use of business and pleasure?

A good car is not only a great aid in business, it also provides the pleasure you need to keep you on the job. Your business and pleasure demands a good car.

Paige and Saxon Motor Cars are both among the best.

The best in quality, appearance and service.

When you are in Salt Lake make your investigation of cars.

Our beautiful new salesroom is open to you at all times and we are more than pleased to be able to show our cars.

Paige Motor Sales Co.

DISTRIBUTORS

PAIGE SAXON
Motor Cars

55 W. 4th South Street

Phone Wasatch 7974

KANSAS CITY SHEEP MARKET

The supply of sheep and lambs at Kansas City in July was 72,000 head, about 1,300 head more than in July last year, about fifteen thousand head less than normal for July, and 38,000 less than receipts in the greatest July for sheep, 1912. Native lambs formed bulk of the supply, some native ewes of all classes from gummers at six cents to choice heavy ewes for killers at \$9.50, and fancy black face yearlings and twos to countrymen for breeding purposes up to 14½ cents a pound. Oklahoma and the Texas panhandle and New Mexico contributed a few sheep and lambs, a small number were forwarded from Ft. Worth, and there were one or two shipments of Idahos, but range lambs and sheep have been scarce on the whole. Local packers brought in five or six thousand lambs purchased in Denver, for slaughter here. Light receipts are expected in August, the first list of car orders for Utah stock showing only a few shipments for the latter part of August. Idaho lambs are moving late, and it is probable that we will get some shipments of these, but the supply of August last year, 120,000, will scarcely be exceeded, from present indications.

Lambs made some good gains the middle of the month, best here reaching \$15.75 July 19th, but great weakness has developed since, and the month closes at the low spot, choice lambs worth \$14.75, bulk of the good lambs at \$14.25 to \$14.50, culls at \$10. Feeding lambs finish the month lower than the best time, but choice Western feeders weighing 55 to 58 pounds bring as much as best killers or a little more, and the demand for them will increase from now on, as the corn crop matures. Ewes, wethers and yearlings have sold without much change, best ewes at \$9.50, wethers \$10, yearlings \$11, lower grades \$1.00 or more under the best. Breeding and feeding ewes sell at the widest range ever known, choice breeders getting the greatest premium, and common stock the most severe penalization in history, com-

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR MONTPELIER STOCK YARDS GRAZING PASTURES, AND OTHER STOCK YARDS OPERATED BY LEARY & WARREN CO., LESSEES.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET

Long Distance Phone
Wasatch 1826—1827.
Or Telegraph Us.

for **FAT HOGS, CATTLE
AND SHEEP.**

Utah Packing & Provision Company

JOHN PINGREE, President
ADAM PATTERSON, Vice-President
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C. H. GRANVILLE, Supt. of Purchases.

Salt Lake City, Utah

**M. K. PARSONS & COMPANY
LIVE STOCK**

1023 Kearns Building

Phone Wasatch 412

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

WE SELL LIVE STOCK ON COMMISSION ONLY

Salt Lake Live Stock Commission Company, Inc.

O. H. STEWART, Manager

Salt Lake Union Stock Yards, Phone Wasatch 147

City Office: Cullen Hotel, Phone Main 14

Residence, Phone Hyland 1813

Pioneer commission firm first to organize
at Salt Lake Union Stock Yards.

Reference: Utah State National Bank
Salt Lake City, Utah

**Intermountain Live Stock
Commission Co.**

WE HANDLE

**LIVE STOCK (Sheep a Specialty), RANGE LANDS
RANCHES**

"Phone, write or wire us if you want to buy or sell"

Telephone Was. 1906. 801 McIntyre Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

W. C. SNOW, President and Director

L. R. ANDERSON, Vice-President and Director

ARTHUR A. CALLISTER, Director and Manager

THOS. THOMAS, Director

ALBERT SMITH, Director

HOTEL UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY

ROOMS WITHOUT BATH

\$1.50 and \$2.00 PER DAY

WITH BATH \$2.50 and UP.

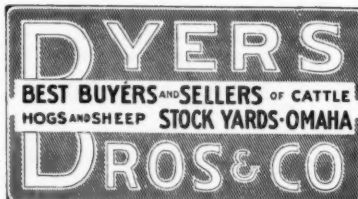
"The very best of everything at sensible prices"



Leading Implement and Hardware Dealers

WOOL GROWERS SUPPLIES

At 50 Places in Utah and Idaho.



Do not forget that the Second Annual Ram Sale will be held at Salt Lake City, Utah, August 28, 29, 30 and 31.

mon ones down to \$6, and a few choice breeders, yearlings, up to 15 cents a pound, and some weighing under 80 pounds at \$11 a head. Apparently lambs will suffer further punishment from killers, and feeding lambs may decline some, but breeders will hold steady.

J. A. RICKART.

NATIONAL FOREST RECEIPTS INCREASE

Washington, July —Receipts from the National Forests in the fiscal year just closed exceeded those for 1916, the banner previous year, by more than \$600,000, and totaled over \$3,450,000. The cost of operating the Forests, about \$4,000,000, was virtually the same as in 1916.

The increase, according to the forestry officials, came chiefly from a more active timber business and from the higher fees charged for grazing, although practically every form of use of the Forests was greater than ever before and nearly every revenue-producing activity contributed to the gain. The only exception was that of sales of turpentine privileges, which fell off nearly one-half. Since these sales are made only on the Florida Forest the receipts from this source are relatively small.

The timber business realized for the government over \$1,600,000 and livestock grazing over \$1,500,000. Permits for water power development brought in over \$100,000 and other forms of land occupancy, including leases of land for summer homes, as much more. In this item the gain was 28 per cent.

It is pointed out by the Forest Service that many forms of use of the Forests bring in no revenue. Settlers in and near the Forests are allowed much free timber for domestic and farm use and are also allowed free grazing up to ten head of milch or work animals. As public recreation grounds the Forests are open to all without charge, while their almost inestimable value for water conservation is maintained solely at the cost of the government. Although their administration and protection as public utilities necessitate large expenditures which yield no money returns, the narrowing gap between expenditures and receipts holds out the prospect, those in charge of the work feel, that the revenues will in no great time exceed the operating cost.

Of the grazing receipts cattle furnished approximately \$900,000 and sheep \$570,000. On account of the feed shortage faced by the livestock industry throughout a great part of the West last spring, and because of the needs of the nation for meat, wool, and hide production, the stock were admitted early and up to the full limit of the carrying capacity of the ranges. As a result of regulated grazing the capacity of the ranges has been growing greater for some years, the Forest Service officials state, and the increase in grazing receipts is in part due to the fact that the herds on the Forests this summer are larger than in any previous season.

Every firm that has entered rams in the Salt Lake Sale has paid a forfeit fee of 75 cents per head. This amount is forfeited if the rams are not sent to the sale. Our advice is that all will be on hand as advertised.

Leeds Sheep Feeding Yards

**Ship your Sheep to Leeds Feed Yards, Leeds, Mo.
Nine miles from Kansas City.**

Dry feed—wheat screenings and hay—saves shrinkage and insures best possible weights at market. Oldest established feed yard west of the Missouri river.

Fill your cattle at Osawatomic Cattle Yards, Osawatomic, Kansas. Sixty miles from Kansas City.

Capacity 130 cars. 40 cars under sheds recently completed.

Route via Missouri Pacific Railway at Pueblo. Excellent service to both yards.

Both yards managed by S. F. THRASHER, Leeds, Missouri.

All Sheep and Ranch For Sale

The Escallier Sheep Company, located 3 miles from Cascade, Montana, is now offered for sale, including land and sheep. The ranch consists of 8,000 acres of deeded land and 1,593 acres of leased land, all in one compact body. The land is heavily grassed, of high grazing capacity, and 400 acres are under irrigation. All is well fenced and a portion is fenced into sheep pastures where the sheep are run without herders. This ranch will carry 6,000 ewes and their lambs and 300 cattle without the use of any outside range, in fact, we have used no outside range for many years. It is an ideal sheep ranch and especially adapted to handling purebred sheep. The ranch and sheep will be sold together or separately.

The Escallier Sheep Company for many years has been breeding fine-wooled stud rams and the entire flock, consisting of 9,500 head, is now for sale. Of this number 600 yearling ewes, 900 two-year-old ewes, 700 three-year-old ewes and 600 four-year-old ewes have been especially selected as stud ewes. These are choice, fine-wooled ewes, of good size, heavy-boned and short-legged. The wool is uniform, dense, long stapled and of light shrinkage—on the order of the best Australian Merino wools. For several years this entire flock of sheep has averaged from 11½ to 12½ pounds of wool. This year this wool sold at 61 cents on the ranch. In addition to the stud ewes, there is 500 Merino yearling rams and 40 choice Merino stud rams selected last fall from the flocks of Bullard and Glide of California.

The balance of the ewes are fine wools of the same breeding as selected stud ewes. In addition we have 1,300 yearling half-blood Cotswold-Merino ewes and 140 half-blood rams. These are from our purebred Merino ewes and sired by Cotswold rams, specially selected from the flock of J. R. Allen. These Allen Cotswold rams, consisting of about 30 head, are also offered. The Escallier Sheep Company has sold thousands of Merino rams throughout the entire Northwest, and the character of the flock is well known. While we hope the stud sheep may be kept together, we will sell any portion of the sheep that purchasers may desire.

For further particulars apply to

C. B. POWER, Helena, Montana

TO WESTERN SHEEP RAISERS AND FEEDERS

The Homestead Grazing Law will put out of business thousands of Western flock owners. High authorities estimate that in most of the big Western sheep states fully 25 per cent of the sheep will be driven from the public range. Many sheep owners who are obliged to relinquish their range are writing us for information regarding the cut over grazing lands of northern Wisconsin. We are especially desirous that such people investigate the wonderful opportunities for sheep raising and summer grazing in the famous clover belt of northern Wisconsin. The Soo Line will arrange a co-operative plan for pasturing sheep or goats. We have large tracts of land admirably adapted to sheep raising on which we will give a long term of years in which to pay for the land if that would be any advantage to the sheep owner. In such an event the purchaser would contract to carry a given number of sheep as a foundation for credit, such number, of course, to govern the amount of land required.

There is no better section in the country for breeding or feeding sheep. This land is close to the best markets.

O. B. Parham, the largest feeder and lamb operator in America, fattened thousands of Western sheep on his Wisconsin cut over land this season, shearing the stuff going to market. From his last bunch of 45,000 head he sheared 300,000 pounds of wool. Mr. Parham declared that he had "never struck a better proposition."

Our road will assist in every way Western sheep owners to locate suitable tracts of land. A force of experienced men are at the service of investigators. Write for detailed information and arrange to go and see our country this season. There are plenty of splendid bargains ready. This country will all be settled up in a short time and land values will increase by leaps and bounds.

Address

WM. H. KILLEN

Land and Industrial Commissioner, Soo Lines, Minneapolis, Minn.

Identify Your Stock

The reason lost stock is seldom returned is because they lack Perfect Identification. Each animal should carry an ear tag with name and address of owner stamped thereon.



The "Perfect" Tag should be used because it is the lightest tag manufactured; made of aluminum; non-corrosive and non-poisonous. This ear tag is endorsed by stockmen all over the United States.

Send for FREE Sample Tag and Prices.

SALT LAKE STAMP CO.

67 W. Broadway

Salt Lake City

Buick

The Thinker

The buyer of a Valve-in-Head Buick Six is NOT a faddist. He is a thinker. He can NOT be "stampeded."

Men who will possess the upward of 66,000 Valve-in-Head Sixes long before the end of the 1917 season will have thought Six and Valve-in-Head months before they become owners. Their act of purchase is an outward manifestation of a conviction. A conviction based upon the two most vital of motor car essentials, POWER and SMOOTHNESS. Both are flexibility—efficiency—economy. Both are tried, tested and proven.

ASK FOR DEMONSTRATION. WE'LL BE DELIGHTED TO TAKE YOU FOR A "BUICK" RIDE—ANY TIME.

RANDALL - DODD AUTO CO.

Auto Row Salt Lake Was. 4560

WOOL IMPORTS

Washington, D. C.—Interesting conditions are shown in the statistics of imports and exports of wool and manufactures of wool for the ten months ended April 30th, of the fiscal year 1916-17, compared with the corresponding months in 1915-16:

During the ten months recorded the imports of Class I wools showed a decrease from those in 1915-16 of 129,282,411 pounds; Class II wools, including mohair, etc., varied only a small amount, but showed a decrease of 56,445 pounds; and the imports of Class III wools a loss of 44,869,473 pounds. The net decrease in imports of wool in the period is 174,208,329 pounds.

The total imports of wool for the ten months were 450,332,683 pounds in 1915-16 and 276,124,354 pounds in 1916-17, divided in 1916-17 as follows: Class I, 209,614,962 pounds; Class II, 13,334,326 pounds; Mohair, etc., 7,398,614 pounds; Class III, 45,776,452 pounds.

The total imports of all manufactures of wool amounted to \$12,880,320 in the ten months of the year 1915-16 and to \$14,480,386 in the ten months of 1916-17, respectively, showing an increase in the value of imports amounting to \$1,600,066 in the latter as compared with the former year.

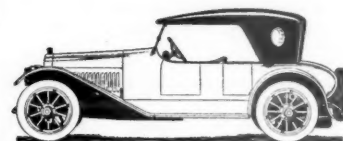
During the ten months' fiscal year 1916-17, 1,769,364 pounds of foreign wool and hair valued at \$729,706 have been re-exported as against 1,655,986 pounds valued at \$569,922 in the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year. During the same period 2,007,083 pounds of American grown wools, valued at \$1,133,864, were exported, but the countries to which the wool was exported are not stated.

The exports of woolen rags which amounted to 12,697,492 pounds, valued at \$1,144,629 in the ten months of 1915-16 have fallen off to 9,387,492 pounds with a value of \$1,068,297 in the similar period of 1916-17.

During the ten months' period 1916-17, American-made wool wearing apparel to the value of \$3,755,396 was exported, a decrease as compared with the corresponding period of the previ-

ous year of \$15,086,326, when the total amounted to \$18,841,722. The exports for the month of April amounted to \$354,936.

Our imports of all manufactures of wool during the ten months of the year 1916-17 amounted to \$14,480,386 and our corresponding domestic exports for the same period, rags, ready-made clothing and "all other," to \$15,074,597, an excess of imports over exports for the period of \$594,221. Previous monthly statements have shown a large excess of exports over imports, the excess occurring mostly in the early part of the fiscal year.



WHITE 6 Valve—4 Cylinder Motor Cars

In the new White motor four cylinders accomplish the result of two or three times this number. Performance is even more satisfactory because of greater freedom from complications and is indefinitely maintained at its best by the simplicity and ruggedness of four-cylinder construction.

While in the city call at our show rooms and inspect this latest development in motor cars.



White Motors Company

Distributors for Utah
36 South West Temple
Salt Lake City

ALL COSTS HIGHER

Anent the proposal to fix the price of wool and lambs a great deal may be said from the producer's standpoint. These people who are worried about the sheepman making too much money have very little information as to the present cost of raising wool or mutton. Every item of expense has greatly increased in the last year or two. The lowest wage we are paying our men is now \$60 per month and from that up to \$90. In addition to this we board these men which costs us just twice as much as it did in 1914. Our feed bill for the sheep is about three times what it was three years ago, as the feed has more than doubled and we feed nearly twice as much. Then our investment is increasing all the time. More land must be bought and that has gone up. I venture that many outfits today have an investment of \$40 for every sheep they own. At 8 per cent this alone shows an interest cost of \$3.20 per sheep. 1917 will show a cost of running a ewe a year of \$8, and if the winter is severe \$10 will not pay the year's bill for handling a sheep. On the present basis of costs, it will take 14-cent lambs on the range and 50-cent wool to show a reasonable profit.

M. J. B., Idaho.

IOWA'S NEW DOG LAW

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any dog to run at large within this state between sunset and sunrise, except dogs while in the chase, and accompanied by their owner or trainer.

Sec. 2. No dog owned or harbored by any person in this state shall be permitted to run at large between sunrise and sunset unless he has been registered by the county auditor and shall wear a collar bearing said registration number. A registration fee of fifty cents shall be charged by the county auditor who shall furnish a suitable tag bearing the registration number to be placed upon the collar of such dog.

Sec. 3. Any dog found at large and

CULLEN HOTEL

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

FRED J. LEONARD, Mgr.

Headquarters for Sheepmen

More Sheep bought and sold in the Cullen Hotel than in any hotel in the United States.

Rates \$1.00 and up

When Writing to Advertisers Mention The National Wool Grower

The McIntyre Building

Salt Lake City, Utah

Is Headquarters for the
**NATIONAL and UTAH WOOL
GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS**

The Most Modern Fire-proof Building in the City

OFFICES FOR RENT

**EVERY WOOL GROWER NEEDS
AN ATTRACTIVE LETTER HEAD**

WE PRINT THE

National Wool Grower

THAT IS A SAMPLE OF OUR WORK

We will furnish a nice half tone and get you up an attractive letter head and envelope. It will help your business.

FOR PARTICULARS WRITE THE

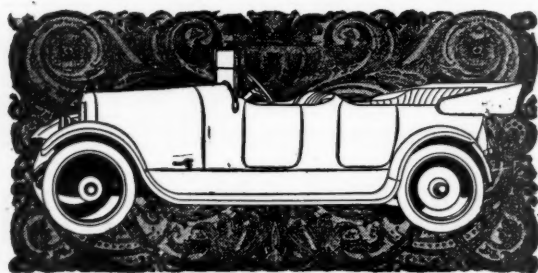
CENTURY PRINTING COMPANY

W. G. ROMNEY. J. Q. RYAN. CENTURY BLDG., 231-3-5 EDISON ST., SALT LAKE

upon the land of other than his owner contrary to the provisions hereof shall be deemed a trespasser and may be lawfully killed by any person, provided however, that nothing in this act shall

be deemed to apply to dogs owned or harbored within the limits of cities and incorporated towns having their own dog regulation while running at large within the limits of such city or town.

MARMON 34



LET Tests on Roughest Roads Decide Which Car Excels

Will you accept this proposal to make a practical comparison of the Marmon 34 and any other comparable car? You to name the car, and the roads on which we will demonstrate the Marmon in competition with it.

Pick out the roughest ground you know, and have the demonstrator for the second car drive you over it at any touring speed. Try it at several speeds, up to that car's limit.

Then let us take you in a Marmon 34 across the same rough stretches at identical speeds. Or if you prefer, do the driving yourself in both demonstrations.

In addition to that, have the gasoline measured at the start and finish.

The performance of the Marmon in tests like this has surprised experienced motorists. It will bring home to you the lesson in advanced engineering this car has taught.

Observe the ease in starting and stopping, the quick acceleration—and how this light-weight car ad-

heres to the road at speeds up to 55 miles an hour without the least side-sway.

Observe the luxurious riding comfort due to the low-hung body, low center of gravity, perfect balance front and rear, extra long wheel-base and Marmon special spring suspension.

This light-weight car omits a half-ton extra load that you do not have to pull when you start and you do not have to carry on your tires while you're going.

Marmon not only reduces personal exertion, but saves from 40 to 50 per cent in tire expense, and from 50 to 75 per cent in gasoline.

All we ask is a chance to prove these facts in comparison with any other car of this size and power.

W. K. LOVERING CO.

404 to 406 South State St., Salt Lake City, Utah
PHONE WASATCH 1846.

MAD COYOTES NEAR PONY, MONTANA

Dr. W. J. Butler, state veterinary surgeon of Montana, has sent the following letter to all deputy state veterinarians:

"This is to officially notify you that rabies has been found to exist in coyotes and a few head of cattle in the vicinity of Pony, Madison county, Montana.

"This disease was first found in a coyote which our investigations lead us to the opinion entered Montana from northeastern Idaho by following the sheep trails either through Targhee Pass or Reas Pass and thence down the Madison River.

"The coyote in question was destroyed but, before being destroyed, it bit five calves and one cow, all of which developed rabies and died. No further infection so far has been discovered.

"Hunters have been employed by the livestock sanitary board and the United States biological survey and the work of eradicating predatory animals in the infected district is being carried on under the direction of the United States biological survey. We are endeavoring to localize and eradicate the disease but such a task, on account of the habits of predatory animals, may be impossible.

"Up to the present time, the disease has not been reported in dogs but the danger of their becoming infected is very imminent. Kindly advise your local board of health and city council relative to this matter and the advisability of the strict enforcement of all dog regulations to assist in preventing the spread of this disease in Montana."

AN EXCEPTION

Mrs. G. W. Hudson's pet three-year-old wether sheared 30 pounds and Bozeman, Montana, papers declare this is a state record. The product was sold at 40 cents a pound. The first year it sheared 14 pounds, the second 18 and this year 30. L. S.

Cotswolds RAMS AND EWES Hampshires

Excelsior Stock Farm

J. R. ALLEN & BROS., Draper, Utah

The world's champion flock of Cotswolds, consisting of 3,000 registered ewes, and a grand flock of Hampshires of 500 Registered ewes. Our sheep winter at an altitude of 4,000 feet and summer at 10,000 feet. All are range raised under most favorable conditions. No internal parasites or other diseases found at low altitudes. Look up the show record of our flocks. For flock headers we can furnish rams that cannot be excelled and we think better than can be imported from England. We offer for this season 300 yearling rams and 1,500 March lambs. We also offer 1,500 Cotswold ewes.

HAMPSHIRE

We have decided to close out our entire flock of Registered Hampshires, consisting of 500 head of ewes and they are now offered for sale. We invite inspection of our flocks.



Three of Allens Cotswold Ram Lambs

RAMBOUILLETS

OUR CONSIGNMENT AT THE
SALT LAKE SALE, AUGUST 28-31

will represent some of the best breeding stock obtainable
in this country. We invite your inspection and bids.

We shall also offer a few choice

Hampshires and Shropshires, registered

See Our Stock and Let Us Get Acquainted

A. A. WOOD & SONS

SALINE, MICHIGAN



Kreso Dip No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

The Dependable Dip **KILLS SHEEP TICKS**

and other parasites

For the treatment of Sheep Scab,
Mange, Ringworm, etc.

Helps the rapid healing of Shear
Cuts, Scratches and Wounds.

A Dip That Does the Work Without Injury

To the Animal or Fleece.

No burning of the Fibres

No Staining, No Poisoning

No Sickening

Lambs go to the mother immediately after dipping.

EASY TO USE, EFFICIENT, ECONOMICAL

Equally Good for All Livestock
Kills Lice, Mites, Fleas, etc.

A SANITARY PROTECTION AGAINST HOG CHOLERA and other contagious diseases.

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WOOL SITUATION ABROAD

Washington, D. C.—United States Consul Augustus E. Ingram, at Bradford, England, has written the Department of Commerce as follows on British restrictions on wool consumption:

The situation in all branches of the wool trade, owing to the regulations issued by the Army Council in connection with the government priority scheme, is now causing considerable anxiety. The Yorkshire Post in analyzing these regulations states that it is estimated that 50 per cent of machinery in the wool-using industries of this country will be engaged on military work and that the surplus of wool will be sufficient to keep employed only one-third of the remainder of machinery available for the civilian trade, whether on home or export account, even when taking account also of stocks of tops and yarn in the possession of users. It is considered inadvisable to permit uncontrolled consumption of these supplies. Therefore wool and tops are to be rationed as between the various firms engaged in the trade, and working hours reduced from 55½ to 45 per week, with the idea of distributing the work over a longer period and thus to give time for favorable developments in regard to shipping and also to procure some measure of equality of sacrifice on the part of all employers and all operatives engaged in wool-using industries.

As the result of a representative conference of employers and employees held in Bradford to effect the reduction of hours in a uniform way, it was agreed that all mills and works in the textile trade will close one whole day on Mondays in each week, and also on Saturdays the working day will be shortened by one-half hour. This will take effect immediately in the manufacturing or weaving branch of the trade, and on June 13 in the spinning branch. It is recognized that this will be a temporary measure until circumstances make further consideration necessary.

In this connection The Yorkshire Observer, in its issue of June 5, has the

following article by its trade correspondent:

"The object of the order, of course, is to restrict the consumption of wool, and it may be well to sound a note of warning in case anyone is disposed to attach too little importance to the step now taken. The operatives in particular should be warned that there are indications that they are only at the beginning of their troubles, and it is to be hoped that they will husband their resources as much as possible. There is reason to believe that originally much more drastic proposals were made in regard to the reduction of working hours, but it was felt that in the interests of all concerned it would be wiser to adopt a cautious policy and proceed slowly so as not to cause too great an upheaval in the trade. It is known that the government is determined to keep a very considerable quantity of wool in reserve, and it is feared that even under present conditions consumption will be at a greater rate than the available supplies warrant. Should this prove to be the case there will be a further curtailment all around. Indeed, some look forward to the not distant future when the hours may be reduced so as to give only three days per week, but it is hoped that the situation may not prove to be quite as serious as that. Future action will depend upon the arrivals of wool in this country, regard being had to the military needs of our own and the allied governments, while the question of providing adequate reserves to meet the after-war requirements of our allies will also be considered.

"In connection with the reduction of hours there is an important reservation affecting those who are engaged on the scouring, milling, and finishing of army cloths. The department announces that it has reason to believe that a good many contractors have an accumulation of pieces ready for scouring, milling, and finishing with which, owing to shortage of labor, they have not been able to deal. It is officially stated that the arrangement for a reduction of working hours does

not apply to scouring, milling, and finishing of these fabrics, and the department expresses the hope that manufacturers will make the utmost endeavor to maintain their promised deliveries.

"The difficulties of the situation are further accentuated by the demand of the woolen and worsted workers for an advance in wages in order to meet the increased cost of living, the demand being for a 70 per cent increase over prewar rates. Over 200,000 textile workers in Yorkshire are affected by the movement. Sir George Askwith, the Chief Industrial Commissioner, has been holding conferences in Bradford and the matter now awaits his decision. The Yorkshire Post in this connection states that 'it is well to remind the operatives that during the time the industries have been running at high pressure they have been conceded advances of wages which have been paid largely out of the pockets of their employers, inasmuch as contracts entered into by the employers extend over a long period, and terms once arranged cannot, for the most part, be revised. Employers are now working at fixed rates of conversion on government contracts which do not leave such margins as in the case of private work, and if as a result of the arbitrations and negotiations now pending further advances are conceded employers assert that they should be delayed in operation in order to permit of their securing a revision of conversion costs paid by the government department.'"

RATES FOR SALE

For the National Wool Growers' Association Second Ram Sale and Show, Salt Lake City, August 28 to 31, 1917, we expect to publish reduced excursion fares from all points on our road in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada and Utah for Salt Lake City and return, the particulars of which when definitely decided will be given you.

Yours truly,

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I came out here five months ago from the American Karacul Fur Sheep Co., New York. I am well acquainted with Mr. Blastock and he is trying to get me into something, so shall be leaving here some time in October. I came out from England four years ago with 100 head for Messrs. Cooper & Nephews of Chicago. I should like a large flock or flocks of sheep, or could manage a farm and take charge. Am married with two children; have had thirty years' experience with all breeds of sheep.

JESSE BARTLETT,
Stayton, Ore.

HAY HIGH IN OREGON

In eastern Oregon much alfalfa has been contracted at \$12, with a few small lots at \$15. The hay crop in the interior is short and many cattle will be marketed. The wheat crop is a failure in many sections and thousands of acres have been cut for hay. It is felt that this will greatly relieve the hay situation in the wheat sections.

AGITATORS WORKING FOR MORE SHEEP

Supplies of sheep and lambs this week will not show any material change compared to last week at this market, although 18,000@20,000 less than the corresponding week one year ago. At the seven markets the receipts show a decrease of 20,000 compared to last week and about 50,000 compared to one year ago. When we consider these decreases they are certainly startling, and no wonder prices are high. They surely would be a great deal higher if it were not for the continual agitation against eating lamb. To make matters worse, this week the dining car systems, which, we understand, means every railroad in the United States, have issued orders not to serve lamb, veal or spring chicken. This is about the most idiotic thing that ever happened to the American public and is absolutely discriminating against the production of cer-

tain meats, and we cannot understand why any one with any gray matter at all would ever undertake such a thing. People who raise lambs are entitled to as much consideration as the raiser of hogs, cattle, wheat or corn. It is just as logical to tell the public not to eat beef or pork, but, of course, we have all kinds of people in the country, and we are sorry to say that the big end of the consuming public seems to think it does not cost anything to produce foodstuffs. While we believe these things will round to all right, yet they have their effect on the present markets, and the way the dressed trade throughout the East has acted this week shows there is something doing in the retail end of it. For instance, the prices East were quoted \$1 per cwt. lower one day and the next day \$1 per cwt. higher. This shows an uneven distribution of the product. Notwithstanding all this, the live market has acted better this week than last and is generally 50@75c higher than at the bad break we had here Monday. Choice lambs are selling today at 16c, and real good ones from the range would probably bring more.

C. H. SHURTELL, Chicago.

July 20.

The American Hampshire Sheep Association

Hampshires are the most popular sheep in the United States. They are the most practical farmers' sheep in existence. Hampshires sold for the highest average price at the National Wool Growers auction sale in September, 1916. The sheep that won the first prize on carload wether lambs at 1916 International. This car wether lambs won Grand Championship over all breeds and all ages. The sheep that always pleases; always makes money; always wins. The best mutton sheep in the world. Write the Secretary for information.

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